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Hingham Yard Gets an 'E'; Philippine Talk Planned; French Recognition Delay?

The World's Day—August 11, 1943

Massachusetts: 'E' Award Goes to Hingham Yard

Army-Navy "E" award went to the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard today as the Government recognized the yard's amazing achievement in producing vital war materials. [Page 2.]

Members of the Governor's Council will take an air trip to New York on Aug. 16 to inspect the new major airport at Idlewild and observe its features in connection with plans for improving General Logan Field at East Boston.

Seventh Wasp, replacing aircraft carrier lost in Solomons last September, will slide down Fore River Shipyard ways on Aug. 17. [Page 2.]

Washington: President Prepares Philippine Talk

President Roosevelt is preparing a brief address for broadcast to the people of the Philippines next Friday on the 45th anniversary of American occupation of the islands.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marines, will continue in that post despite the fact that he has reached retirement age of 64, White House Secretary Stephen Early said, because of the President's recognition of his excellent performance.

The Administration is still working on anti-inflation moves but is not yet ready to act, President Roosevelt told his press-radio conference when asked about efforts to lower the cost of food to consumers.

War work achievement awards for prisons and reformatories have been authorized by the War Production Board. All state penal or correctional institutions are eligible for the "A" award for excellence in production of war materials, farm production, canning, dehydration, salvage, or training of workers to take their places in war plants upon release.

In Europe: French Recognition Delay Intimated

Recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation may not be as important as supposed, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles intimated as he refused to confirm the Algiers report that limited recognition would be forthcoming, and said there was nothing new to be said on the matter.

German massacres of Poles in the Lublin area has resulted in an appeal from Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and American Ambassador J. Anthony Drexel Biddle, that measures be taken to prevent continuation of these mass murders.

Mounting unrest in Bulgaria is apparent in numerous recent actions of the Government, including the order for Bulgarians in Turkey to return immediately to their homeland, and the recall of Bulgarian Ministers in Bern, Madrid, and Ankara. Meanwhile Bulgaria's Black Sea resort of Varna has been closed to holiday visitors.

A new Yugoslav Cabinet has been formed, headed by Dr. Bozhidar Puritch, following the resignation yesterday of the former Cabinet of Prime Minister Mimilos Trifunovitch.

National: New York Primary Lightest in Years

New York State's primary election—the lightest in years—appeared, on the basis of unofficial and incomplete returns, to have greatly strengthened the Tammany leadership of Michael J. Kennedy. The left wing of the American Labor Party retained control of the party in New York County. [Page 9.]

The Democratic National Committee will take no part in state primaries, but will support Democratic and liberal candidates "where there is evidence of unanimity of backing for such candidates," Frank Walker, Chairman, said in St. Paul, Minn. The Postmaster General is there conferring with Farmer-Labor Party leaders. He professed unconcern over anti-Democratic trends.

The former French liner Normandie tilted at an angle of 38.88 degrees, the smallest degree of list since righting operations began. Secretary of the Navy Knox, praising the Navy and civilian crews in a telegram, said that the critical stage of operation "is safely past."

A postwar U. S. Navy kept intact instead of being partially scrapped was proposed by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee in an interview as a guarantee of world peace.

Mass production tankers began to slide down the ways with launching of the S. S. John Goode at Wilmington, Calif. It is the first "Liberty Tanker" with overall dimensions about the same as the Liberty cargo ships.

People: Stalin Promotes Polish Commander

Zigmund Berling, Commander of the Polish forces in the Soviet Union, has been promoted by Premier Stalin to the rank of Major General.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax have arrived in Britain.

Gracie Fields, English singer, has arrived in London from the United States after fulfilling long contracts on the screen and radio.

Jack Benny, radio comedian, has arrived in Cairo for a three-week tour of the Middle East where he and his company will entertain the troops. He is accompanied by Larry Adler, harmonica player; Anna Lee and Winifred Shaw. The troupe has been taking in as many out-of-the-way posts as possible en route in order to cheer up the boys who are "lonely and hungry for a show," said Mr. Benny.

Giovanni Roveda, who has just been named Vice-Commissioner of the Italian Confederation of Industrial Workers, has refused to accept the appointment until Premier Badoglio has clarified the position of the new government on labor questions and general politics.

Orient: China Plans for Reconstruction Period

The Chinese Government has drafted new regulations "providing due protection of law so that foreign capital and technique might be utilized fully in our national program of reconstruction." Purpose of the new regulations is to encourage use of foreign capital in the industrial development of China after the war.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 4.

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Weather Report

Moderately Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:53 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:16 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:51 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:17 a. m.

No Army Allowance For Husband of Wac

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—No, a dependent husband doesn't get $50 (or any other sum) a month from his wife's service in the WAC.

The War Department's Office of Dependency benefits so advised a Texan who wrote for information on whether such a family allowance was available to him.

Beginning Sept. 1 Wacs may apply for family allowances for other dependent relatives but the law specifically excepts husbands.

N. Y.'s Electric Eels Have Gone to War

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The New York Aquarium's five electric eels have gone to war.

Dr. Christopher W. Coates, Aquarium Director, disclosed yesterday that the eels have been removed from public view and are being used in secret war research.

Natural Scientists from Yale, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins Universities are using the eels for study, Dr. Coates said.

Six Policemen Refuse to Plead In Gaming Case

Action comes when judge denies defense motion to have jury hear pleas of abatement.

Boston's six police officials indicted on charges of conspiring to permit gaming in Boston refused to plead either guilty or not guilty today when arraigned in Suffolk Superior Court on order of Judge Joseph L. Hurley. Judge Hurley denied the motion of defense counsel to have the pleas in abatement heard by a jury.

The defendants, on advice from counsel, remained mute, declining to enter any plea on the grounds that to do so would weaken their contentions that the pleas in abatement have not been settled.

Judge Hurley assented to this procedure on the defendants' part but ordered that a "not guilty" plea be put on the records.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes, who had filed a motion Aug. 9 for arraignment of the six police officials, did not ask for the setting of a trial date.

Still Free on Bond

The six defendants left the court room still on their $2,000 recognizance surety bond.

Proceeding got under way this morning an hour late because of the filing of a brief by the Assistant Attorney General in opposition to the defense counsel's contention that the pleas in abatement should have been heard by a jury because questions of fact were raised. Since the pleas were heard by Judge John V. Spalding alone, the defense argued, the pleas in abatement were not disposed of and the "arraignment is untimely."

Judge Hurley, in reading from a memorandum entitled Ruling and Order reviewing the arguments of Wendell P. Murray, defense counsel, pointed out that the question of a trial before a jury of the pleas in abatement was not raised before Judge Spalding. Since this was so, Judge Hurley said, and all the defendants proceeded with the hearing without bringing the arguments to the attention of the Judge, the requests for ruling are not applicable to the "proceeding that is now before me. I take no action upon them."

Motion Allowed

Judge Hurley then declared that "the motion of the Assistant Attorney General is allowed and the defendants are ordered to be arraigned on the indictment."

The six counsels for the police officials entered exceptions to the ruling.

Permission to file a special plea in abatement in behalf of Capt. Edward A. Keating by his attorney, William H. Lewis, on the grounds that he (Keating) did not become a police captain until after the date of the offense charged in the indictment was denied by Judge Hurley.

Other defendants are Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin; Capt. John A. Dorsey; and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

Churchill in Canada to Speed War; Roosevelt to Join in Strategy Talks; Russian Army 21 Miles From Smolensk

Associated Press

People Very Much in the News

Mrs. Winston Churchill and Miss Mary Churchill are in Quebec with the British Prime Minister on one of the few occasions when members of his family have "gone along" on his many missions. Both Mrs. Churchill and Miss Churchill are active in civic and military work in London.

Conferences begun at Quebec between British and Canadian Prime Ministers raise curtain on an all-out Allied program to push successes against the Axis to complete victory.

QUEBEC, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada surveyed today the heartening successes of Allied arms against the Axis and the strategy needed to expand them into total victory.

The conferences between Winston Churchill of Britain and W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and their Chiefs of Staff were a prelude to later discussions between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt and British-American military experts.

Mr. Churchill arrived in Quebec late yesterday and drove to the Citadel towering over this historic old walled city. There he and Mr. King began their deliberations last night.

Cautiously an official statement from Mr. Churchill's office said that "during the evening the two Prime Ministers discussed the international situation and plans for Mr. Churchill's stay" as the guest of the Dominion.

Mr. Churchill went to the Chateau Frontenac this morning to attend a meeting of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister.

At the same time an official statement said: "The Canadian Chiefs of Staff are meeting the British Chiefs of Staff throughout the day."

Trip Gives Impetus To Wide Interest In 'Second Front'

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's crossing of the Atlantic with full military entourage for conferences, first with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and then with President Roosevelt, has given new impetus to speculation here that a "second front" in Europe will be under way before the leaves of autumn fall.

And by a second front is meant the Russian version, namely a Britain-based invasion of Northwest Europe.

The military timetable will undoubtedly be stepped up. But it is still possible that a "second front à la Russe" isn't scheduled for this year unless a Nazi crackup alters the whole state of the war.

Many urgent new problems both military and political have arisen for discussion between the two leaders since their last meeting. Foremost is the need to realign Anglo-American military strategy to the faster moving war tempo.

Political Problems

Mr. Churchill has crossed the Atlantic for what is in effect a "win the war this year conference," even though strategic decisions will also inevitably be based on the war lasting longer, and even though every attempt will continue to be made to halt unduly wishful optimism about the war's end on the part of Allied peoples.

But almost equally pressing are political problems which have sprung up since Mussolini was ousted. And when Mr. Churchill left London to cross the Atlantic he was decidedly worried by the bulldog persistence with which the British House of Commons was persevering with its demands for assurances that there will be no "sell out to reactionary forces" in Italy.

The fact is that Parliament was shaping up to cause a political situation. But the bell rang for

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Rising War Tempo And Political Pact On Allied Program

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The most informed quarters here are convinced that significant military and political decisions will stem from the imminent conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is now in Canada, and the Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff.

Three major phases of the war will be under review and developments in all these fields can be expected along such lines as:

1. A radical stepping up of the tempo and timetable of Allied offensives in both Europe and the Pacific.

2. The undertaking of new military risks related to the direct invasion of the European continent—risks which may now be considered practical because of sharp reverses the Axis has suffered in the past few weeks.

3. An Anglo-American agreement on political strategy, as an essential first step toward a similar agreement with the Soviet Union, clarifying their attitude toward the French in North Africa and establishing the principles on which they will deal with changing governments wherever they manifest themselves in the Axis.

Opportune Time to Strike

New long-range strategic decisions will not need to be taken, it can be said on responsible authority, since the most recent Anglo-American council in Washington only three months ago agreed upon a military program designed to reach to the conclusion of the war.

This sixth meeting between the President and the Prime Minister since Germany invaded Poland nearly four years ago springs from the Allies fresh opportunity to take quick advantage of the mounting momentum of Allied attacks and the increasing deterioration of Axis resistance.

The keynote of the conference

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Allies Imperil Key Axis Line in Sicily; Quebec Parley to Aim Next Offensive

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces today were within 21 miles of Smolensk, which they are attacking on a broad front between Yartsevo, 21 miles northeast, and Kirov, 108 miles southeast of that great bastion, according to German reports.

So far Russian communiqués have made no mention of an advance in this sector, which Berlin has referred to for three days.

The Russians, still concentrating massed forces against hemmed-in Kharkov, are pushing on 80 miles north of that steel center toward Sumy. Latest reports show them only 14 miles from this agricultural city, which is some 80 miles from Kharkov. Altogether, five columns are converging on Kharkov. One of them has crossed the Upper Donetz River and come within 20 miles of the city on the east. On the north, the Russians are only 12 miles from the city.

At the same time, 250 miles to the north, the Red Army continues its pressure in the direction of the railway center of Bryansk, being now within 45 miles of the city.

While British airmen were ranging out 500 miles to drop more than 1,500 tons of bombs on Nuremberg, home of the Nazi Party, the British in Sicily came within sight of the Italian mainland with the capture of Guardia, on the east coast 40 miles from Messina.

Progress at the moment is necessarily slow owing to the mountainous terrain around Etna, which the Germans are defending with remarkable ingenuity.

But Allied troops gradually are reaching a point at which rapid changes may be expected. At two points—Guardia and Randazzo—they are little more than half a dozen miles from the Cape Orlando-Randazzo-Fiumefreddo supply road across the northeast tip

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Transocean Phone Call Set Stage for Meeting

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 11

Their forthcoming conference was first discussed between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation 10 days ago, the London Telegraph said today.

The paper said Mr. Churchill hurriedly summoned his War Cabinet in the early-morning hours. At the time, this raised speculation as to whether Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Premier had sent a peace offer.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 11 (AP)—The deep question of where the next Allied blow will fall upon the Axis certainly will be one of the preoccupations of the Churchill-King-Roosevelt conferences in this storied city of Canada.

Presence of top-ranking military leaders is the indication of the strategic times that must be under way. For the delegation which is accompanying Prime Minister Churchill from Britain contains many of the same Army, Air, and Navy Commanders who were with him at Casablanca.

Russia, intent on pressing every advantage of its victories on the central front, will not be represented at any of the parleys. Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that much at a press conference in Washington, adding that this did not mean he would not be glad to have the Russians sit in.

Simple Announcement

[The Moscow Radio broadcast early today a simple announcement of Prime Minister Churchill's arrival in Canada, adding that he and President Roosevelt would meet "to discuss military questions." The broadcast was recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor.]

The announcement from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's office made it apparent that the parleys would take place in two distinct spheres, with the British and Canadians getting together first, then the Americans and British.

The official statement said:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain has arrived in Canada accompanied by Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport for the United Kingdom, and the British chiefs of war transport for the United Kingdom and the British chiefs of staff.

Guest of Government

"Mr. Churchill was received on arrival by Mr. Mackenzie King and during his stay in Canada will be the guest of the Canadian Government.

"Mr. Churchill will have discussions with Mr. Mackenzie King and later will attend a conference with President Roosevelt and the com-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Members of Churchill's Party. First Page, Second Section.

New Bug in Gasoline Situation Buzzes In to Plague 'A' Drivers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A growing shortage of gasoline in the East today threatened to delay the lifting of the ban on pleasure driving and to upset the Government's plan to equalize rations from coast-to-coast.

Because of the new emergency petroleum suppliers in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia have been instructed by the Petroleum Administration for War to keep August sales within 75 per cent of the month's allocation.

Officials here declined to say whether the new shortage was due to sudden military demands or to refusal of oil companies in the Middle West to ship oil to the East because of the slim market in the East.

The new shortage threatened to dash all hopes of Aug. 15 lifting of the pleasure driving ban in the Eastern States. It also raised the possibility that rations in the Midwest and Far West will have to be cut before the East can be given more gasoline. Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, had hoped to accomplish the two simultaneously.

May Cut Far West Too

Though first equalization plans contemplated reducing rations only in the Midwest to build up Eastern supplies via the new "Big Inch" pipe line, OPA is now talking of cutting allotments in the Far West, too. Opposed to rationing merely to "share the misery," Mr. Ickes has advised OPA that this is not necessary to conserve oil, but OPA is talking about doing it from a need of further conserving tires and automobiles.

Announcement of the long-predicted changes in gasoline rationing has ostensibly been awaiting conclusion of a study of the whole oil situation now being made by James F. Byrnes Chief of the Office of War Mobilization, but the delay may be due to other factors also.

It is doubtful if Mr. Byrnes' report will ever be made public because of the military secrets involved.

When the change in present ration values comes, it will probably be accomplished by decreasing the present ration period a month in the East and extending it a month in the Midwest and Far West, rather than changing the value of coupons.

Wait and See

Ultimate goal is said to be two gallons on "A" coupons and three on "B" and "C."

Middle western opposition to the cut is centered in a Congressional Committee headed by Representative Clarence J. Brown (R) of Ohio with which Mr. Ickes met last week in Chicago. Returning to Washington this week, Mr. Brown went immediately to Mr. Byrnes to push for an increase in prices of crude oil to encourage greater production but is understood to have received little satisfaction.

The East Coast States also have a Congressional Committee, headed by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey, which was instrumental in getting the OPA to allow vacation trips on "A" cards.

Realty Ad Said: '6 Children Welcome,' But Mother With Only Four Is Evicted

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The tale of a home hunter's troubles told before Judge Joseph B. Hermes Aug. 10 began when Dennis O'Hare advertised in a newspaper:

"Apartment. . . . Sublease by vacating tenant who has no sympathy with landlord who discriminates against children, particularly in times like these. Family with six or more children welcome."

Mrs. Margaret Considine, who has four youngsters, testified she subleased the flat and moved in, but the landlord, George A. Stungis, declined to approve the transaction because of the children and obtained an eviction order.

She bought a house then, but pursued the matter anyhow.

Defense counsel presented testimony that Mr. Stungis had three tenants with children and argued he had the right to choose occupants.

The judge found Mr. Stungis had violated a 1909 statute which prohibits refusal to rent premises to persons with children under 14 and fined him $100 and costs.

The defense announced it would appeal.

Rumor Sends Welles Abroad Despite All Washington Denials

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Generalized denials of changes in the top personnel of the State Department which would remove Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State and leave Secretary of State Cordell Hull in supreme command are not accepted at face value here today.

Denials made by the White House and Secretary Hull today remained ambiguous enough to lend some credence to the reports that Mr. Welles soon might receive a commission as roving ambassador, a key diplomatic assignment suited to his high talents might have Moscow as its first destination.

Reports lacking official confirmation have been current in Washington circles for the last 24 hours that Mr. Welles was to be assigned by President Roosevelt to a new diplomatic duty, possibly one connected with wartime political issues and postwar planning. Corollary reports named Norman Armour, Ambassador to Argentina now on his way to Washington for consultation, as the potential new Undersecretary of State.

Placed against the background of Mr. Hull's known desire to rectify lines of authority between the White House and State Department so that direction of foreign policy will stem from the President directly to him rather than through the Undersecretary or assistant secretaries at Mr. Roosevelt's caprice, the denials of impending changes for Mr. Welles did not take on full validity.

In a special statement in answer to requests this morning, Secretary Hull said he knew nothing about the rumors that Mr. Welles would give up his post for a new assignment. He recalled that there had been similar rumors in recent years, each of which had been denied, and added that the current reports fell into the same category.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told newspapermen earlier that he knew nothing on the report that Mr. Armour would replace Mr. Wells, but added

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Hingham Yard Wins Award Of Army-Navy 'E' for Work

Government recognition of the amazing achievement of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard in producing vital war materials was publicly made today with the presentation to the plant of the Army-Navy "E" award.

Elaborate ceremonies marked the presentation by James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and the "E" flag was raised by a color guard of the Navy.

Individual "E" pins were presented to a group of employees by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ships, to be distributed to each of the several thousand workers at the yard.

Less than 18 months ago the site of the now model shipbuilding yard at Hingham, Mass., was unused shore land. Today, the yard is an industrial city of buildings, shops, cranes, ship ways, and piers that typifies American resourcefulness, energy and versatility, turning out ships for the war effort of the United Nations.

Selections by a Navy band opened the program and the presentation ceremonies started when S. Wakeman, General Superintendent of the Hingham Yard, presented Mr. Forrestal. The award was accepted by W. H. Collins, Vice-President and General Manager, after which Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, spoke of the work of the yard, and the current naval situation.

The half-hour program was recorded and will be radiocast over Station WNAC at 7:30 p. m. tonight.

Management, employees, and the War Production Committee of the Yard, continually alert to the nation's need for more vessels, pledged continued united effort for maximum production. Six months after receiving an award, plants which have continued their high output are eligible to receive a service star to be attached to the award flag. Other stars will be awarded for continued high production at the end of succeeding six-month periods.

Of the thousands of employees at the Yard, fewer than 15 per cent had ever worked in a shipyard before, officials declared today. Yet these workers, recruited in an area practically drained of skilled shipyard labor, qualified as skilled workmen and workwomen through willingness to learn, aptitude in doing a fine job and eagerness to produce ships quickly, officials said.

More than 20,000 persons have been trained, including 2,000 women employed for work in 10 different departments, while a small nucleus of older shipbuilding craftsmen have furnished skill and experience.

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Boston Edison Company

It's Little Wonder This Flier Heads War Escapes Group

ADVANCED ALLIED AIR-BASES IN SICILY, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Fliers in a B-25 Mitchell bomber group here today named First Lieut. Gabriel J. Dumont, bombardier- Skowhegan, Maine, President of their "narrow escape club."

He got the job by acclamation. Nobody could even come close.

Lieutenant Dumona's parachcute was punctured by bullets in a scrap off the eastern side of Sicily several days ago—just before being ordered to bail out.

He decided to chance it and made his way to the door. Poised for the leap he found the parachute straps coming loose. He sat down and fixed them, getting clear just before the plane went into a spin.

When he hit the water, Lieut. Dumont found his "Mae West" entangled in his chute. To keep from being pulled under, he discarded both.

Then some waves hit him and ofl came his shoes and clothes. Lieut. Dumont treaded water until he found the going too hard and in desperation he dived in seach of the chute and lifebelt. He found them 10 feet down and luckily was able to untie the knots freeing his life preserver.

Back on the surface he found two twawlers putting out from shore and a half hour later was pulled out unhurt.

Dealer in Beef Released; Fine Cut

Amos Shapiro, of Everett, a wholesale dealer in beef, doing business at the Brighton abattoir, who was convicted by a Federal jury sometime ago of violating the price-ceiling regulations in the sale of beef at wholesale, was today released after serving about three months in the Federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., and his fine of $2,000 reduced to $1,000.

The defendant was the first to be sent to jail for failing to comply with the Federal price regulations in the Massachusetts district. He was sentenced to six months.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford granted a motion to modify the sentence in the United States District Court today. Judge Ford said the defendant had been punished enough.

New Executive

Warren Kay Vantine

John C. Gill

Arlington man just appointed Port Area Executive of the United Seamen's Service for the Boston Committee, which plans early acquisition of a Boston hotel for use as a residential club for seamen.

F. of L. Pickets Federal Group For a C. I. O.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Two American Federation of Labor union members picketed the office of the United States Employment Service today in behalf, they said, of a woman Congress of Industrial Organizations worker who, they claimed, was being treated unfairly.

Business Agent S. P. Jason, of the Chauffeurs and Teamsters Union, A. F. of L., said that the United States Employment Service had refused to issue a certificate of availability to a woman mill worker, a former A. F. of L. Textile Workers Union member, who had joined a C. I. O. under a closed shop agreement at the Wamsutta Mills.

Mr. Jason said the woman claimed a man employed in the Wamsutta mill had "manhandled her and shoved her" for refusing to join the C. I. O. union until she was forced to do so to retain her job.

The woman protested to the mill management, and won a promise that the man would be transferred to another department at a later date. When she offered to "loaf" during the interim, he added, the management withdrew the transfer order, and she quit her job.

Later she obtained another, he said, but under the area manpower stabilization plan, she required a certificate of availability from either the Wamsutta mill or the United States Employment office. Both refused it, he said, and the woman appealed to him for aid.

Mr. Jason said he placed the pickets in her behalf hoping the employment office would reconsider.

Mr. Jason refused to divulge the woman's name.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool tonight and Thursday forenoon. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Moderately cool tonight and Thursday forenoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:55 p. m.; height 10.00 feet. Thursday, 8:32 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Seventh Wasp To Slide Down Ways Aug. 17

Designed to succeed the aircraft carrier Wasp lost in the Solomons last September, the seventh ship to bear that name will slide down the ways of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River yard Aug. 17, the First Naval District announced today.

Of the 25,000-ton Essex class, the new carrier replaces the 14,700-ton carrier which was launched also at Fore River, on April 4, 1939, and commissioned the following year at the South Boston annex of the Boston Navy Yard.

Beginning a line that has seen action in every American war, the first Wasp, an eight-gun schooner of the Continental Navy, took part in the attack on New Providence Colony, West Indies, in 1776. The second Wasp, 18 guns, fought in the War of 1812.

The third Wasp, built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1813, also carried 18 guns. She played an heroic part in naval engagements with the British the next year, capturing several vessels.

In September, it took as a prize the British dispatch brig Atlanta and sent it to a United States port with a prize crew aboard. The Swedish brig Adonis on Oct. 9, 1814, reported the Wasp standing for the Spanish Main. No further word ever was received concerning this Wasp.

The fourth to bear the name, formerly the iron side-wheel steamer Emma Henry, served with the South Atlantic Squadron from 1865 to 1876, when it was condemned and sold. The fifth Wasp, the converted yacht Columbia, was used in the blockade of Spanish ports in the West Indies during the Spanish-American War, and did patrol duty during World War I. It was sold in 1921.

Law Officials Plan To Quicken Fowl 'Black Mart' Drive

Massachusetts' drive to stamp out the "black market" in poultry moved into a new phase today as the district attorneys of the State conferred at the State House on methods of enforcement of regulations against such a market.

The drive was launched recently by Governor Saltonstall when it was brought to his attention that a "black market" of serious proportions had developed in the Bay State. The Governor called upon local and State police to co-operate with Federal officials to eliminate the illegal market in poultry.

State officials believe that announcement of the drive has in itself provided a deterrent to expansion of "black market" activities because poultry dealers who have been trading illegally dare not run the risk of apprehension. A number of arrests have already been made as a result of stopping trucks in the highway, which proved to be transporting poultry illegally.

Also attending the conference this afternoon, which was conducted by Assistant Attorneys General James E. Farley and Frank G. Volpe, were Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator; John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and representatives of the State Department of Agriculture.

'Man Who Tripled U. S. Army'

Springfield Armory Photo

John C. Garand, Inventor of Fast-Action Rifle

At Springfield Armory, Mr. Garand is shown at work as machine-processing expert as well as ordnance designer. Among other things, the arsenal is now turning out the semiautomatic which is replacing the single-action rifle in the hands of infantrymen and others.

Army Promotions Decrease As End of Quota Approaches

War Activities in New England

Promotions of Army officers are fewer because the Army is reaching its quota, it was disclosed at Camp Edwards today.

Officers will not be eligible for temporary promotions to colonel until they have served one year as lieutenant colonel; not eligible for a silver leaf until they have served nine months as a major.

Thus the service-in-grade requirements are double for promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel, and increased by half for promotion from major to lieutenant colonel.

Although these requirements can be waived, previously only six months in grade was necessary for promotion to the next higher grade, except that second lieutenants need serve only three months before being eligible for promotion.

Other examples of the same tightening up of promotion chances for officers were found in the curtailing of quotas for Officer Candidate Schools and the increasing of O. C. S. courses from 12 weeks to 4 months.

Aircraft Range

Anti-aircraft troops using the extensive range at Wellfleet on Cape Cod have found that their site includes the spot where the first trans-Atlantic wireless telegraph message was dispatched by Guglielmo Marconi.

It was on Jan. 19, 1903, that the precedent-setting message was reported. In recent years, the historic site had only twisted ends of cable, and broken cement blocks, studded with bolts and a few heavy timbers, to hint at its one-time role.

During World War I, the Government closed this and other wireless stations for the duration. With the coming of peace, the Chatham station of Radio Corporation of America took over the Marconi commercial business, and government work was taken over by the Naval Radio Station at Highland Light in Truro, bracketing this site.

The epochal communication, it was recalled by the troops here, was a greeting from President Theodore Roosevelt to His Majesty Edward VII.

Wacs Expand

With the announcement that women of Japanese descent may be accepted for enlistment in the Women's Army Corps, Fort Devens points out that many women of many different foreign backgrounds are now serving in the women's side of the Army.

Hamideh Khanom Nabil, a private now stationed at the Fort, is the daughter of a Persian diplomat, Dr. Ali-Kuli Kahn, and of his American wife, the former Florence Mae Breed of Lynn. Although born in Berkeley, Calif., she spent much of her childhood with her parents, while her father served as Persian Minister and Ambassador in Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Haifa, and Washington. At 21, she became an American by choice.

Pvt. Tina Abraham, who was born in Germany, graduated from Frankfort University and became a court official, until dismissed seven years ago when Nazi influence extended throughout the court system. She came to this country three years later, and has studied at Pennsylvania School of Social Work and Columbia University.

Garands Add to Laurels Of Springfield Armory

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—Garand semiautomatic rifles, by multiplying the effectiveness of the American infantryman, today are winning even more laurels for the historic Springfield Armory which has been helping defend the nation since 1776.

One of the few arsenals run by the Army in war and peace, the Armory this week was opened to a press tour for the first time in more than a year, disclosing the vast production not only of the Garands, but also of many other small-arms parts.

John C. Garand, inventor of the rifle which some experts believe triples the effectiveness of any soldier, took time out from his Experimental Division to greet the news group and supervise the demonstration of gunfire tests.

The Garand or M1 fires a clip of eight .30-caliber bullets as fast as a man's trigger finger can work, replacing the familiar "Springfield Model of 1903," which fires five .30-caliber bullets as fast as a man can manipulate the bolt and trigger combination.

Gas Speeds Action

The semiautomatic gains its speed because it is "gas operated," with the explosion gas ejecting the old shell, reloading, and cocking the gun for the next pressure on the trigger.

An Armory civil servant for more than two decades, Mr. Garand developed his gun in the 16 years prior to 1936, at which time a pilot order of some 80 was placed by the Government. Within three years, the rifle began to replace the M1903, and 1,000 a day were being produced here before production figures became restricted.

So expertly had Mr. Garand done his work that parts being made today are still interchangeable with his original.

Simple Parts

Interchangeability of small-arms parts is an Armory pride. The success of the M1903 is credited to its simple but standard parts, requiring no changes in the four decades since it was adopted and "Springfield" became synonymous with the top quality in rifles.

Even pressures of World War I failed to devise a better gun for the infantryman and others equipped with rifles, despite competition with the guns of other nations.

That only a Springfield man could beat a Springfield product is the source of gratification to the local staff.

Designs and development of the rifles, however, retain a "United Nations" flavor. Of the eight "epochal" guns on exhibit here, the first was one of 250 French-made muskets brought to America as a gift by the Marquis de la Fayette.

The famous M1903 was an improvement on a Norwegian model whose patent rights were acquired by the United States in 1892.

For further Allied flavor, the inventor is a native French Canadian, and his soft accent warms the listener to his modest way of telling of his epochal gun.

In step with the rest of the Armory which is geared to mass production on other components in the small-arms field, Mr. Garand is a tool expert and general machine-shop "trouble shooter."

Not only has he received patents for design of machines used in making his gun here and under private contract, but he also has received patents for designs of machines in general use here and elsewhere.

His gun costs about the same as the M1903, has 30 less parts, and weighs about a pound more. It weighs a little over nine pounds.

Manufacture of the gun begins with the arrival of barrel blanks from steel mills. They are heat-treated and straightened. Whirling on a lathe, the barrel drills itself a bore on a stationary tool, to a diameter of .293 inches. Two reamers bring it to the .30 dimension; before the war, expert workmen used four reaming steps, but the present two give satisfaction.

Machine Leader

This halving of a process, points up a field in which Springfield regards itself as a leader: machine processing.

Within the past two years, steel mills have helped speed production by rolling a blank weighing 4.5 pounds, instead of nine pounds, thus speeding the time required to "tool it down" to the 2.7 pounds of the finished barrel.

Batteries of forges hammer out the first rough blanks for the numerous small parts.

Modernizations and additions have molded the Armory into one of the most complete in the nation, and the largest in the Springfield area.

First organized as a depot for ordnance and other stores in Revolutionary days, it began turning out small arms in 1795, producing 3,887,749 among 41 different models before production on the Garands began, according to Col. George A. Woody, Armory commander.

Among the 12,000 employees, women comprise 70 per cent, "and are increasing all the time," said the Colonel.

More and more Negroes are being hired, with some already doing the most responsible of jobs, and one is a foreman.

Listing many operations in which metal and manpower are saved, Colonel Woody said that short cuts have done nothing but improve the quality of output.

"We're not aiming at any peak production," the Colonel reported; "we're aiming only to increase each day's production over the preceding day, and we're doing it."

32 N. E. Men Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 132 United States soldiers—including 32 New Englanders—killed in action in the European, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and their next of kin are:

European Area

Connecticut

Holloway, Second Lieut. Frederick W., Jr.—Mrs. Charlotte S. Holloway, mother, Woodbridge.

Valvoda, Private Albert—Mrs. Martha Valvoda, mother, Seymour.

Massachusetts

Behumas, Private Anthony M.—Mrs. Felicia Behumas, mother, Boston.

Biatecki, Private Joseph—Mrs. Angiola Biatecki, wife, Boston.

Capozzi, Private John J.—Mrs. Mary L. Capozzi, mother, Dedham.

Corbin, Private Gordon W.—Mrs. Gordon J. Corbin, mother, Melrose.

MacDonald, Capt. Ernest W. S.—Mrs. Katherine B. MacDonald, wife, Wollaston.

Marano, Private Anthony—John C. Marano, brother, Salem.

Procopio, Private Anthony F.—Mrs. Margaret Procopio, mother, Somerville.

Squires, Private John—Mrs. Irene V. MacNeil, mother, Brighton.

New Hampshire

Sanford, Private Howard E.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, wife, Nashua.

Rhode Island

Chace, Second Lieut. Henry T.—Mrs. Janet M. Chace, mother, Cranston.

Savignac, First Lieut. Valmore G.—Mrs. Mary E. Savignac, mother, Providence.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Dachowski, Technical Sergeant Emil J.—Mrs. Stella Kenney, sister, Medford.

Southwest Area

Connecticut

Bongiovanni, Sergeant Silvio S.—Mrs. Santa Bongiovanni, mother, New Britain.

Konefal, Corporal Frank J.—Mrs. Mary Konefal, mother, Rockfall.

Lipinsky, Private First Class Joseph W.—Mrs. Mary O. Lipinsky, wife, East Granby.

McKean, Technical Fifth Grade Robert E.—Haroid M. McKean, brother, New Britain.

Skorupski, Sergeant Frank S.—Mrs. Victoria Skorupski, mother, New Britain.

Starr, Corporal Robert M.—Mrs. Alice Starr, mother, Willimantic.

Sulwester, Private First Class Louis W.—Mrs. Anna Sulwester, mother, New Britain.

Todzia, Private Stanley F.—Mrs. Cecil Petrucci, sister, New Britain.

Warfel, Corporal Alton C.—Frederick E. Warfel, father, Ansonia.

Massachusetts

Arruda, Private John—Miss Mary Arruda, sister, Somerset.

Rhode Island

Foisy, Corporal Roger L.—Mrs. Marianna Foisy, mother, Central Falls.

Vermont

Bailey, Private Alwin D.—Mrs. Vena B. Bailey, wife, Springfield.

Caven, Staff Sergeant Wayne A.—Miss Iona Ella George, aunt, Barre.

Farrington, Sergeant Hugh E.—Mrs. Margaret L. Farrington, wife, Northfield.

Golec, Sergeant Frank M.—Mrs. Mattie Golec, mother, Bellows Falls.

Roby, Staff Sergeant Bertrand S.—Mrs. Violet E. Roby, Mother, Bellows Falls.

Sabotka, Private First Class Stanley J.—John Sabotka, brother, Center Rutland.

Soule, Private First Class Charles E.—Mrs. Glady's G. Soule, mother, Woodstock.

New England WPA Workers Win Flag

New England War Production Board employees stand second in the United States in voluntary subscriptions to payroll deduction plans for the purchase of War Bonds, the War Production Board announced today.

The Treasury Department, therefore, awarded New England regional WPB the War Bond Honor Certificate and the right to fly the "Minute Man" flag.

Denver leads the country, the WPB statement said, with 11.7 per cent of its quota already filled. Boston is second with 10.5 per cent, and San Francisco third, with 10.4. Recapitulation shows that 93.4 per cent of WPB's New England employees are participating in payroll deduction.

Truck-Tire Saving Urged Upon Public

Public aid in conserving the extremely limited supply of truck tires still remaining to be rationed was urged today following a meeting of a 5-man Office of Price Administration investigating committee yesterday.

The committee recommended to Boston District OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan that the present truck-tire rationing system be continued through Sept. 30, but urged that every possible step should be taken to preserve the rubber left on tires to prevent a breakdown in truck hauling and bus transportation.

Luxemburg Stamp Out

The new Luxemburg stamp in the series of United States postage stamps commemorating the occupied countries of Europe today was put on sale at the General Post Office, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly announced. The stamps are of the 5-cent denomination and show a reproduction of the flag of the country involved with the name of the country beneath the flag.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Shoe Firm Heard in Ration Case

Garfield Rosen Company, Boston shoe jobbers, were charged with "releasing thousands of pairs of shoes on the black market," by selling without collecting ration coupons, at a hearing today before Arthur L. Brown, Hearing Commissioner for the Office of Price Administration, in the Federal Building, Boston.

Manuel Katz, OPA Enforcement Attorney, recommended a two months' suspension of buying, selling, or dealing in rationed shoes for the Company. He contended that this alleged transfer of shoes without coupons gave the company a tremendous and unfair advantage over firms that complied with the regulations. Commissioner Brown took the case under advisement.

Sugar Wholesaler Called 'Negligent'

Transferring sugar without the proper rationing currency was charged against Laurens Bros., Inc., New Bedford wholesale dealers in foods, at a hearing before Arthur L. Brown, Office of Price Administration Hearing Commissioner, in the Boston Federal Building today.

Testimony of an OPA investigator, who took two inventories at the company's warehouse, charged a shortage of ration currency equivalent to 98,935 pounds of sugar. Enforcement attorneys alleged "gross negligence in handling rationed commodities." The hearing continued well into the afternoon, and Commissioner Brown is expected to take the case under advisement.

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Don't wait! Make sure, *now*, that you won't shiver this winter. If you are going to need extra heat, you can have the heater you want . . . a coal-burning Glenwood Cabinet Heater.

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In Memoriam

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RETAIL TRADE BOARD BOSTON

'Black Market' Operations Found Increasing in U. S.

The nation's "black market" in meat still evades solution. A Monitor correspondent studying the situation presents in two articles, of which this is the first a picture of today's "black market" in meat and defines a solution of the problem.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—The black market in meat is not being stamped out. The situation in fact, is growing worse.

At a time when even legitimate demands cannot be met, more than 20 per cent of the nation's total meat production is being slaughtered and sold illegally.

That means deprivation for fighting men and for honest and patriotic citizens. It means unsanitary supplies, and it means gross wastage.

The only solution upon which we may depend now, to take effect while the crisis still faces us, is the unselfish, patriotic co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Private Consumer.

That is the picture today which emerges from a survey of the nation's meat problem by this correspondent. It is a picture which should arrest the attention of every American who wants this war to end in victory and to end soon. Not only our own individual private desires in the matter of meat diet; but the welfare of our armed forces, and thus the efficiency of our whole war effort is involved.

Question of Patriotism

It is not, in other words, just a question of whether Mr. Private Consumer and his family are going to have all the meat they want, not a question of selfish desire, nor even of individual honesty. It is a question of patriotism of a most hard and realistic kind. Purely selfish interest in the long run would dictate co-operation.

If housewives continue to pay above ceiling prices for meat offered them without ration stamps, simply because their taste and that of their family demands more meat, they can take the blame for a disruption of the food supply for our fighting men which might spell the difference between victory and defeat.

The situation has inspired the meat packing industry and the government—two elements which have not always gotten along well together in matters of grading, price, subsidy, and such things—to co-operate wholeheartedly in a new consumer education program that promises to hit the top in tone and volume of appeal.

Housewives will be asked to sign pledges at their butcher shops, promising to pay no more than top legal prices and to accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps.

There are obviously two ways of stopping the "black market." One is to so punish those who slaughter and sell meat illegally as to discourage them from this practice. The other is to destroy their market, and thus put them out of business, simply by persuading consumers not to buy their goods.

So far, apparently, neither system has worked.

For one thing, the Office of Price Administration, according to the regional office here, is handicapped by an inadequate force, particularly when it comes to policing and gathering evidence.

Packers Propose Plan

Besides pushing the campaign for consumer education, packers are urging the adoption, in conjunction with the operation of the new War Meat Board, of a plan which would exchange for the present price-ceiling plan a system of flexible prices. Through this, it is claimed, prices would be managed by variations in ration-point values, and meat would be allowed to find its price level in such a way that the Government could satisfy its needs at its own prices. The principle involved here is simply that through increasing ration-point values on meat needed for Government use, public buying would be discouraged, and producers would have to sell to the Government at lower prices.

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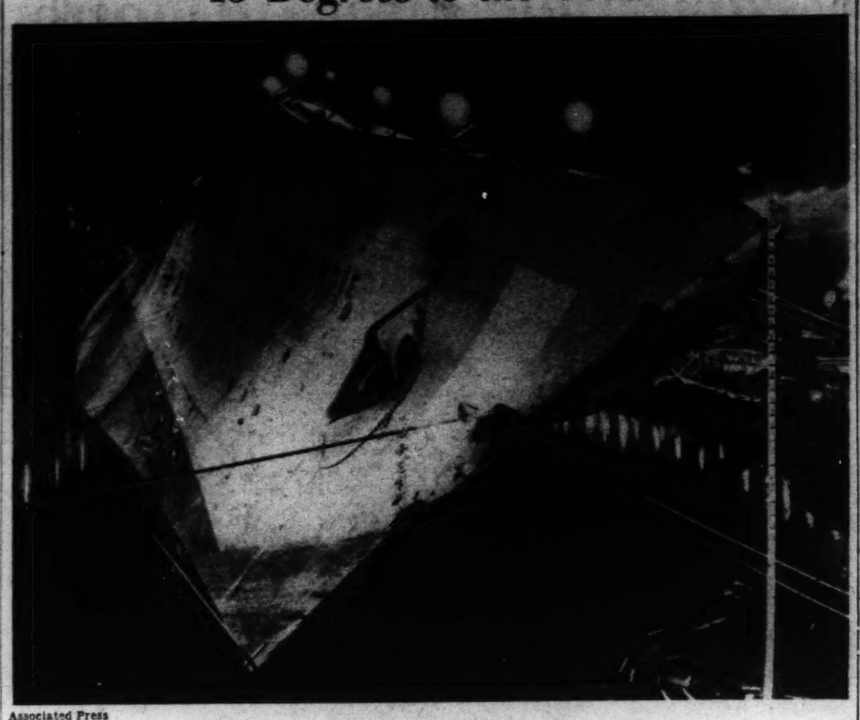

Associated Press

Former French 'Queen' on Way to New Glory

Here is the U. S. S. Lafayette, formerly the French liner Normandie, as it appeared the night of Aug. 9, when it reached a 45-degree angle during the righting operations at its Hudson River pier, New York.

No Trace of Enemy Plot Found in Detroit Rioting

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—Detroit's race riots of June 21 were not planned or premeditated, nor were they inspired by subversive enemy influence, a fact-finding committee appointed by Gov. Harry F. Kelly to investigate the disturbances reported today.

The committee blamed the outbreak of violence on racial tension which "was inflamed as a result of several disconnected incidents provoked by a group of Negroes."

The report, dealing with nearly every phase of the disorders in its 10,000 words, was prepared by a group consisting of Prosecuting Attorney William E. Dowling, Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton, Detroit Police Commissioner John E. Witherspoon and State Police Commissioner Oscar Olander.

"The looting and accompanying rioting followed the spreading of a false rumor by Leo Tipton, Negro, to the effect that whites had killed a colored woman and her child at Belle Isle," it stated.

Thiry-four fatalities and nearly 800 injuries resulted from disorders which followed. Mr. Tipton is being held on a charge of inciting to riot.

"Irresponsible white and Negro youths were responsible for most of the casualties and the damage resulting. The ordinary law-enforcement and judicial agencies have thus far adequately and properly dealt with the law violators."

The report was prepared and documented in the office of Prosecutor Dowling, who has maintained that to date he has not been given sufficient evidence to warrant a Grand Jury investigation of the rioting.

The report asserts that the rioting might have been localized on Belle Isle (a public park on the Detroit River), avoiding all the fatalities, 98 per cent of the injuries, and 95 per cent of the property damage if Mr. Tipton had not incited a gathering of Negroes in a social club five miles from Belle Isle.

Asserting that stabbings, stonings, and looting by roving gangs followed quickly in the wake of Mr. Tipton's statement, the report declared that Negro rioting in the East Side Negro area began shortly after midnight June 20 but that whites did not retaliate until 4 a. m. the next day.

"This committee," the report concludes, "is of the firm conviction that both white and Negro rioters lacked preconceived or premeditated organization."

Rail Clerks Agree on Raise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Labor circles heard today that the 15 nonoperating railroad unions have completed a contract with the carriers providing for the full eight-cent hourly increase recommended by an Emergency Board and that the agreement will be submitted directly to President Roosevelt for approval.

Union and railroad spokesmen reached an understanding last Saturday, but President Roosevelt's absence from the capital precluded an immediate presentation of the contract to him.

George M, Harrison, President of the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, expects to lay the agreement before the President but an A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting will keep him in Chicago until the middle of next week.

Railroad labor men expressed confidence Mr. Roosevelt would approve, even though Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, set the recommendation aside in June. The unions' plea is expected to be based on the Emergency Board's recommendation and the manpower needs of the railroads.

The unions originally asked for a 20-cent increase and a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour. The Emergency Board estimated the eight cent increase would add $204,000,000 a year to the railroads' pay rolls and that no rate increases would be necessary.

Faulty Part Blamed For Glider Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—An investigator for the House Military Committee reported yesterday that the St. Louis glider crash, in which 10 persons were killed Aug. 1, was caused by a defective part supporting the glider wing.

Committee Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky released the report, which said:

"The general impression of all the Army Air Force officers, including the Air Force Inspection Board, with which I agree, was that a defective part in the lower side of the fuselage of the glider gave way, allowing the right wing to fold up and break itself loose from the upper part of the fuselage.

"This defective part was supposed to be, according to specifications, approximately three eights of an inch thick at a shoulder in it, but according to information available from all those who carefully examined it after the crash, it was approximately one sixteenth of an inch in thickness at this point where it broke and permitted this strut to release the right wing and cause the accident."

The report bore the name of J. Allen Prather, Committee investigator. Mr. May said he would confer with Ralph Burton, Committee counsel, to determine whether the report would be turned over to the Justice Department.

Lord Woolton Buys World's Tea Supply

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, announced Aug. 11 he had bought the world's whole non-Axis tea supply for next year estimated at 312,500 tons.

He did it as a representative of the Combined Food Board which, under international agreement, will allot tea to the United and neutral nations on the same basis as last year.

"We lost supplies from the Netherlands and East Indies, but there will be just sufficient for everybody," he said.

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The transportation of those raw materials to the industrial areas—the transportation of the assembled units—is the responsibility of America's railroads.

That's one phase of vital war-work shouldered by Union Pacific. Over the "Strategic Middle Route," uniting the West with the East, gigantic freight locomotives haul tanks, guns, plane parts and other war materials. Troops—too—by the thousands. A great army of railroad workers are "keeping 'em rolling." It's a responsibility they are proud to assume.

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A. F. of L. Backs Chinese Exclusion Act

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has gone on record against any relaxation of the ban on Chinese immigration. Meanwhile action on the application of the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation was deferred for at least another day, after the Progressive Mine Workers of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, entered a vigorous protest, called John L. Lewis a "disruptionist," and promised "to fight bitterly for our rights."

William Green, President of A. F. of L., said the Executive Council, high command of the Federation, "decided the A. F. of L. should adhere to its traditional policy of opposing any modification or repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act." He said the action was unanimous.

Peppered with questions at a press conference about the A. F. of L.'s interest in the subject, Mr. Green expounded the theory that Chinese are not as readily absorbed into our culture as are Europeans, for instance.

"People from other countries," said Mr. Green, "are absorbed in a few years and you can't tell where they came from. A Chinaman is a Chinaman. Haven't you noticed that?"

Asked what that had to do with the business of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green replied:

"In addition to our interest in economic problems, we are also very much interested in social problems."

The subject he said, was "considered in a pretty definite, thorough and comprehensive way. We decided the people of the country and those we represented would be best served by that position."

The subject arose, he said, because of proposals in Congress and appeals made to the Federation. He did not say whether these appeals were to support or oppose the legislation. He expressed the opinion that consideration of the controversy should be postponed until "normal times" and "settle it on the basis of common sense and good judgment."

A new complication in the consideration of the United Mine Workers' application appeared when Mr. Green announced that the Council was considering a proposal to set up an International Union of Chemical Workers. The Federation has been organizing individual local unions of chemical workers for several years, but an international body has not been chartered. Issuance of such a charter could be construed as notice to Mr. Lewis that he would have to dismember District 50, the U. M. W. A. miscellaneous unit, which is founded upon the coal by-products and chemical industries. These were the first fields the U. M. W. A. invaded outside the mining of coal.

Buffalo Strike Off

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Workers in the Buffalo Republic Steel Plant voted to end a four-day work stoppage last night, while production in the J. H. Williams & Co. drop forging plant was halted a second time in one day.

Joseph T. McNichols, Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers of America District Director, announced employees of Republic's Steel Conditioning Department voted to return to work.

The walkout began when workers protested what they termed docking of an hour's pay from two crane operators for "insufficient reasons," F. Jerome Paul, Vice-President of Republic Local 1743, C. I. O.-U. S. A., reported.

Second shift workers at the Williams plant refused to work a few hours after settlement of an earlier walkout which involved 1,500 employees. Mr. McNichols, stating he had not been informed of the second stoppage, said the first was "unauthorized" and resulted from the men's dissatisfaction with the alleged slowness of the National War Labor Board in handing down a decision in their case.

This was one of six stoppages in the Buffalo area in one week, Mr. McNichols added.

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Howard Suits Topcoats Overcoats
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Howard *Youngfellow* Suits
Sizes 12 to 20
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Two New Bills, Three Programs Held Over, in Boston Movie Houses

'First Comes Courage' Opens At Paramount-Fenway Today

Only two new movie bills are offered in Boston this week. At the Paramount and Fenway two first-run pictures, "First Comes Courage" and "Petticoat Larceny," will be shown beginning tomorrow. At the Keith Boston, there will be a new stage show and a screen comedy, "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" also starting tomorrow.

Three theaters are continuing their current bills for another week. "Lily Mars" is held over at the State and Orpheum, along with "Pilot No. 5"? "Coney Island" and "Henry Aldrich Swings It" remain at the Metropolitan, and "Behind the Rising Sun" and "Melody Parade" are in their second week at the Keith Memorial.

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Paramount and Fenway

Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne are co-starred in "First Comes Courage," a Columbia picture based on the book, "The Commandos," by Elliott Arnold.

Sharing first-run honors will be "Petticoat Larceny," a comedy about a young radio star who becomes involved with an underworld gang. Joan Carroll, Ruth Warrick and Walter Reed are featured.

Merle Oberon portrays a Norwegian girl who becomes a Nazi leader's wife to gain enemy secrets for the British Commandos. Brian Aherne is a Commando leader in love with Miss Oberon.

Directed by Dorothy Arzner, "First Comes Courage" is highlighted by thrilling Commando raids on Nazi fortifications.

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RKO-Boston

The stage show at RKO Boston is headed by The Three Stooges; the film star, Mary Beth Hughes, and Bobby Sherwood and his Orchestra. On the screen, "Rochester," Ann Miller, and Freddy Martin and his orchestra have the leading roles in the comedy feature, "What's Buzzin' Cousin?"

Making their seasonal personal appearance tour, The Three Stooges, Moe, Larry and Curley, are reported to have been setting up new box-office records with their antics.

Mary Beth Hughes is making her first Boston appearance. Star of "Ox Bow Incident," "The Great Profile," "Star Dust," and "The Great American Blonde," she will offer a sketch written for this engagement.

Bobby Sherwood and his orchestra take over the musical part of the show. Hailed as an ace guitarist, Bobby also plays the trumpet, sings, and is an outstanding arranger. Gwen Davies is featured with the band as singer.

"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" is described as "a mad mixup of mirth and melody, romance and rhythm, gangsters and gold rushes." In the cast are Leslie Brooks, Jeff Donnell, Carol Hughes and Theresa Harris.

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Olympia and Scollay

"Background to Danger," starring George Raft and Sydney Greenstreet, is the feature attraction opening Friday at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay Theaters. Cast in support are Peter Lorre, Brenda Marshall and Osa Massen.

Also on the program is "Spotlight Scandals," a musical comedy romance featuring Billy Gilbert, Frank Fay, Bonnie Baker and Henry King and his orchestra.

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At Other Houses

Beginning tomorrow the Uptown Theater will offer "Mission to Moscow," the picturization of Joseph E. Davies' story of his stay in Russia, starring Walter Huston, Ann Harding and George Tobias. On the same bill will be the screen version of Mary O'Hara's novel, "My Friend Flicka," with Roddy McDowell, Preston Foster and Rita Johnson.

At the Exeter Street beginning Thursday, the films are to be the Technicolor "Dixie," played by Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour, and "Two Tickets to London," with Michele Morgan.

The bill at the South Station Theater starting Friday will include "Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder"; "At the Stroke of Twelve"; a biography of President Roosevelt's dog Fala; "Lightning Strikes Twice," a fishing film, cartoons, and news.

Water Colors in Arcade

Water colors by Harry Spiers are on view in the gallery of B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade of the Little Building.

Of English origin, Harry Spiers has lived in America for many years. He paints the subject which has always interested him most—nature. These water colors show a special dedication to trees, trees silhouetted against the sky, trees powdered with snow, or bent under heavy burdens of snow, trees in mists, at sunset, at night. Mr. Spiers watches them for their bearing, their pattern, their picturesqueness.

There are some views of Boston Common which are painted with a feeling of sentiment for Boston.

Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon
In "First Comes Courage," opening tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters.

Cesar Romero and Betty Grable
In "Coney Island," now in its second week at the Metropolitan Theater.

RKO-Radio Pictures

Tom Neal and Margo
In "Behind the Rising Sun," continuing at the Keith Memorial

News of the Screen

Eleanor Stewart has been signed by Harry Sherman for the leading feminine role in United Artists' "Thundering Hoofs," a Hopalong Cassidy adventure. She is the first actress to be William Boyd's leading lady for a third time.

"Tatou," an armadillo, is Walt Disney's newest creation. He makes his film debut in "Pluto and the Armadillo."

The editing and scoring of "Johnny Come Lately," starring James Cagney, is nearing completion, it is announced by William Cagney, producer of the picture for United Artists. Openings in New York and throughout the country are scheduled for early in September. The film, which is the first independently produced picture by the newly formed Cagney Productions, has Grace George, making her screen debut in the role of a small town newspaper publisher. Marjory Lord has a romantic role, and Bill Henry is in a juvenile role. Other principals include Marjorie Main, Edward McNamara, George Cleveland and Hattie McDaniel.

Anna Sten, who plays the title role in "The Girl From Leningrad," now being filmed, has the part of the leader of a group of Russian girls who go to the front as volunteer nurses. A half million feet of film photographed at the front during the siege of Leningrad will be used to furnish the battle scenes.

Dana Andrews is to have a leading role in "Army Wife," a Twentieth Century-Fox filming of a story by Arthur Kober.

Edward G. Robinson will appear with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Double Indemnity" for Paramount.

Metro is to film I. A. R. Wylie's new serial, "Command Performance."

Spencer Tracy will appear in another Metro war film, "The Seventh Cross," dealing with the escape of seven prisoners from a German prison.

"Nine Lives," an original story by Myles Connolly and Jefferson Parker, bought by RKO Radio, will have George Sanders in a leading role.

Dick Powell and Jack Oakie are to appear in "Tomorrow Never Comes," for United Artists, to be directed by René Clair.

Shirley Ross and Charles Starrett will be in Columbia's "Barnyard Canteen," which has to do with a canteen run for men in the armed services.

Booth Tarkington's "Kate Fennigate" is to be filmed by Edward Small for United Artists.

Janet Blair will appear with Cary Grant in "My Client Curley," a Columbia Comedy based on a popular radio serial.

Lon McAllister, who attracted attention for his youthful and winning impersonation in "Stage Door Canteen," is to have the juvenile lead in "Home in Indiana," to be produced by Twentieth Century-Fox.

John Qualen and Betty Quillen are to be in Universal's "Passport to Dakar."

Joan Crawford's first Warner Brothers film will be "Never Goodbye," to be directed by Edmund Goulding.

Charles Laughton has been added by Metro to the cast of "Dragon Seed."

Bing Crosby is to appear in a Paramount musical, "California."

Charles Ruggles will play the character of Otis Skinner in the film version of the story, "When We Were Young and Gay," to be produced by Paramount.

Randolph Scott will have the lead in "Gung Ho," a Walter Wanger production of a film version of the exploits of the Marine raiders on Makin Island.

Szigeti for Soloist

Joseph Szigeti will play Alban Berg's Violin Concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction in Symphony Hall, March 17 and 18.

Third Concert for Children

A performance of a work written by a member of the orchestra highlighted the Esplanade concert for children this morning.

Jacobus Langendoen, composer and cellist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, wrote and orchestrated "We've Got 'Em on the Run," a jaunty march with words keyed to the times. The entire audience of more than 4,500 children, and all the members of the orchestra except those who play wind instruments, stood up and sang while Mr. Langendoen conducted his own composition.

Mr. Langendoen has written various symphonic works which have been played by the main orchestra during its regular winter season, but it is very rare for the orchestra to sing. However, they liked the swing and jauntiness of this march and they also liked to pay tribute to their fellow-musician in this way.

Today's children's concert was the third of the four which are being given this summer on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Arthur Fiedler, conductor and originator of these concerts, which are now in their sixth season, is always planning and providing not only something special for the children but he makes sure that they get the very best.

When it came to getting a commentator, someone to tell them between numbers on the program something about the composer and the composition they were about to hear, he picked out a university trained musicologist to give the talks. He stipulated that they must be accurate and correct and must be informal.

"That," says Nicholas Rasetzki, upon whom this important share of the morning's work was bestowed, "is the only difficult part. It is fun and it is satisfying to lecture or talk to these boys and girls, but to give out a great deal of historical material and information in simple language at the Shell each Wednesday—well, that's what Mr. Fiedler demands, so that is what I try to give them."

On the Esplanade Tonight

Joseph Wagner conducting:
Polonaise from "Christmas Night," ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Second movement from Symphony No. 1 ..... Howard Hanson
Variations on an Old Form, ... Joseph Wagner
(First time in Boston)
"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Polka and Dance of the Comedians from "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Angelus and March from "Scenes Pittoresques" ..... Massenet
Overture to "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music: Fritz Kreisler's best known works will be performed on "Great Moments in Music" by Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. George Sebastian will conduct the orchestra and chorus with Joseph Fuchs, concertmaster, as violin soloist. Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, will sing MacGimsey's "Shadrach" and Posford's "The World Is Mine Tonight" on Morton Gould's "Carnival" which also features Jeri Sullavan, vocal stylist, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Variety: Walter O'Keefe, radio comedian; Ed Buttner, "clock-watcher"; a woman taxicab driver, a Navy nurse, and an elevator operator from the Empire State building, will be among the contestants on Wally Butterworth's "Take-A-Card" quiz, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Diana Barrymore and Charles Ruggles will appear on the "Soldiers with Wings" broadcast from the West Coast Air Force Center, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Simone Simon and Phil Harris will be guests on Jack Carson's Show with Dave Willock and Johnny Richards' orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Kay Kyser and his "College of Musical Knowledge" will broadcast from the Mearny-Mesa Marine Flying Base, near San Diego, Calif., NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
5:45 p. m.—Featured Vocalist.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:15 p. m.—First Game Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Fans Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Game Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Radio Forum, Jr.; news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyards Army-Navy "E" Award.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact," Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card" Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Tim Hill's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31m.
Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVSRN, 4.26 meg., 48.4m.
London—6:15 p. m.—A. J. McWhinnie: "The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Bridgebuilders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Eyes Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.
Sydney, 9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5m.; VLQ9, 9.58 meg., 41m.
London—10:00 p. m.—The Ballad Monger. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 25 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 48.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.58 meg., 30.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Rex Ingram. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Joseph Wagner, conducting. 7:30-9 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 4:10, 7:30. News and March of Time. 2, 5:15, 8:45.

Fenway — "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:15. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:08. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 1:10, 4:30, 8

Majestic—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 12:08, 3:46, 7:32.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

RKO—Boston—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Scollay—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Lieutenant Smith—This is America," "Scotland Speaks," "Buenos Aires," "Racing Royalty," "Here at Home," "Here Comes Mr. Zerk," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Eagles of the Navy." "Race Horses," "Disney Cartoon," "Oysters and Chesapeake Bay," "Ducks and Geese," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Here Comes Kelly," Marie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "The Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michele O'Shea. 12:30, 4:10, 7:55. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2, 5:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 9.
ARLINGTON—Regent: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Sins of the Children."
Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.
Coolidge Corner: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
Cleveland Circle: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. Continuous 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Swing Your Partners," Vera Vague. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 2, 8.
University: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:20, 8:35.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
Codman Square: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "My Friend Flica," Roddy MacDowall, Preston Foster. 3:15, 8:07. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 2, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
HYDE PARK—Paramount: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Sabu, Jon Hall. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 1:30-8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Auditorium: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall, Preston Foster. "Young and Willing," William Holden.
Granada: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45, 4:52, 8:07. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 3, 6:05, 9:20.
Mystic: "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague, Lulubelle, Scotty. 1:55, 8. "Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 3:10, 9:15.
Maplewood: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:16, 9:16. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathborne, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 8. "The More the Merrier," Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 9:30. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:55, 8.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray. 1:30-8.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Let's Have Some Fun," Margaret Lindsay. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
NATICK—Colonial: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell; "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:09, 7:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. 3:34, 9:19.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran.
Coolidge: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Nancy Travera. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Richard Carlson, Jean Rogers.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 3:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open State 11:15 A. M.
"Presenting LILY MARS"
starring
JUDY GARLAND • VAN HEFLIN
BOB CROSBY & ORCHESTRA
TOMMY DORSEY & ORCH.
"PILOT #5" Franchot Tone Marsha Hunt

KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.
KNOW THE WORLD ABOUT THE JAPS
BEHIND THE RISING SUN
MARGO TOM NEAL
NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty Grable—George Montgomery
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus "Henry Aldrich Swings It."

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY SQ. AIR CONDITIONED
HUMPHREY BOGART
'ACTION in the NO. ATLANTIC'
Plus Second Big Feature

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SCOTLAND SPEAKS
SPORTS • TRAVEL • COMEDY • NEWS
LT. SMITH ... THIS IS AMERICA

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Charles BOYER & Joan FONTAINE
"The CONSTANT NYMPH"
Plus "GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR Mat. Today at 2:30
FRED STONE
in the Merry Mirth and Gay Satire of Romance
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
Evgs. $1.65-.55c, Wed.-Sat. Mat. $1.10-.55c

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Music by FRIML
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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 3:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Police Chief Conifer,	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interview	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Cubs baseball game	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Red Nichols' Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Cubs baseball game	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr	Young Widder Brown: sk	Boston Braves - Chicago	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Cubs baseball game	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Braves-Cubs ball game	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Riding the Range	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollywd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	T. Cole and B. Norris	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-ern drama	"Strings That Sing"	Bethlehem - Hingham	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr Keen": sketch		John Barry, comments	Army-Navy "E" Award	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News"	Enrico Caruso, songs
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt: News	Manhattan at Midnight: John R. King, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz with Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
8:45			Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		Attuck's Chorus
9:00	Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Hinde-mith: "Mathis der Maler"
9:15		"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	
9:30	Jack Carson Show: comedy: music	Bobby Sherwood's Orch. Orchestra: sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr. Mr. District Attorney, dr.	"Soldiers with Wings": Melody Time" D. Barmore, C. Ruggles	
9:45					
10:00	Moments in Music: Jean Tennyson	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, news	Classical Album
10:15		Waltz Time"		Bob Grant's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Voice of Army.
10:45	News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:00	M. Gould's Orch.	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	T. L. Thomas	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Day's End: music
					Day's End: news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:

Personal Initiative Tied To Job Training in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11—"Occupational training stimulates personal initiative and resourcefulness from which flow new enterprises and the expansion of old ones," Carl A. Gray, Plainville, Conn., manufacturer and author of the Connecticut Plan of Re-employment Training, told the New Hampshire Council on Postwar Planning and Rehabilitation.

"Occupational training—industrial, commercial and agricultural—will spread available manpower over wider and more diverse fields and relieve the congestion of applicants at the doors of industry, which cannot of itself absorb all employables after the war as some would seem to expect," continued Mr. Gray.

"If we can adjust occupationally only a given percentage of people, it will lessen our chances for malcontents, wards of the State, and crime waves, and protect our American way of life," Mr. Gray informed the Council.

Salary Survey

Within the next two or three weeks the long-awaited plan for the reclassification of positions and salaries in the State service will be presented. A committee is completing conferences with department heads, and has started to gather needed information about salaries and wages paid for comparable work in other states and in private industry in New Hampshire, to serve as the basis of the revised pay schedules which are to be set up. No broad, general pay increases are expected. Most of the increases are expected to go to stenographers, clerks and others in the lower-paid groups. This will apply chiefly to departments not now operating under the merit system. Authority to put the plan into operation and revise or alter it is vested in the Governor and his Executive Council.

Art Craft Fair

The annual fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts held at Manchester last week was a success in more than one way. Hundreds of patrons attended the fair and purchased several thousand dollars' worth of wares produced by craftsmen in various sections of the State. And the fair proved that while many metals and other materials usually used by the craftsmen are now unobtainable, that craftsmen, true to form, have turned to new materials. Leaders of the craft movement in New Hampshire are doing everything possible to keep the movement much more than just alive for the duration. They realize that the war is attracting both labor and materials but they see in the future a postwar period in which craftwork will provide a much-needed source of employment and income.

Willkie's Visit

The planned visit of Wendell L. Willkie to New Hampshire for the Labor Day week end is raising Presidential conjecture in New Hampshire. Mr. Willkie will spend the week end with the Republican National Treasurer, Sinclair Weeks, at Lancaster, where many other prominent Republicans have been entertained. Observers in New Hampshire picture the visit as a bid by Mr. Willkie for support by New Hampshire delegates to the Republican National convention. Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro is the only announced candidate for the 11 New Hampshire seats at the convention

Tramway Horses

An interesting account of how visitors are reaching Franconia Notch this year is given by Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director of the Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, which is the only tourist attraction operating in the Notch this year. Mr. Peabody says that "It is rather amusing, after being here at the tramway for six years, to see the two- and four-horse hitches arriving from Bethlehem. Since being in the Notch, it is the first time I have seen a horse going through.

"Clark's Stables at Bethlehem has taken an old Ford chassis with the rubber tires and put on a 12-passenger carriage body and is now coming over here three times a week with four horses. The people bring their lunch, have it in the picnic area, and then ride to the summit of the aerial tramway, and they certainly are getting a kick out of it."

Soldier Bonus

So far a relatively small number of former members of the armed forces of World War II have been certified for benefits under the bonus voted by the recent session of the State's lawmakers. Quite a few of the applications received have been incomplete, incorrect, or unacceptable for other reasons. Adj. Gen. Charles F. Bowen says that quite a few applications have been received from men who are still in the armed services and who apparently do not realize that the bonus is only payable to men discharged from the services. Applicants must have their applications certified by the city or town clerk from the community in which they resided when they became members of the services.

Felix Vorenberg

Felix Vorenberg, prominent Boston merchant, who passed on yesterday, served with distinction in the fields of public service and philanthropy.

Chairman of the board of directors of the Gilchrist Company, Mr. Vorenberg was President of the concern from 1926 to April, 1942.

In 1913 Mr. Vorenberg first became associated with the Gilchrist Company when he assumed charge as active head of the firm.

A pioneer in the Credit Union movement, Mr. Vorenberg, with Edward A. Filene, founded the Massachusetts Credit Union in 1914, and served as president until 1920. He was one of the founders and the first president of the American Retailers, Inc.

Mr. Vorenberg had also been associated with the Community Health Association, the University Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Boston Better Business Bureau, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, the Harvard Mercantile Health Committee, the Retail Stores Minimum Wage Commission, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Men's Committee of the Children's Hospital, and the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee in 1927.

Master Sergeant

United States Army Signal Corps

Miss Katherine Rice

Sergeant Rice is in charge of all civilian and WAC personnel at the First Service Command Recruiting and Induction Headquarters in Boston. She is the first Wac in the First Service Command to achcieve the rank of Master Sergeant.

Lawrence Marine Is Cited For Heroism on Guadalcanal

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Delayed, Aug. 11 (AP)—First Lieut. Julius R. Goldblatt, U. S. M. C., of Lawrence, Mass., who was in charge of a platoon of Marines on Guadalcanal, recently received the Silver Star Medal for the heroic rescue of two men under enemy fire.

The medal was presented by Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander in Chief of the South Pacific, during a review and parade staged in honor of Lieutenant Goldblatt and 15 other Marines who also received decorations.

In making the awards, Admiral Halsey said: "You are the distinguished of the distinguished. I will always cherish the memory of the time I spent with you on Guadalcanal."

Text of Citation

Lieutenant Goldblatt's citation raid:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy in the Solomon Islands. Lieutenant Goldblatt received two of his men in the face of heavy enemy fire during the operation at the mouth of the Matanikau River on Sept. 27, 1942.

"Lieutenant Goldblatt's platoon, during this operation, was acting as the point and received fire from a strongly entrenched enemy force from which one Marine was wounded in both legs and another Marine of the same platoon attempted to pull him back to safety and was severely wounded himself.

"Lieutenant Goldblatt, disregarding the heavy enemy fire and the danger to his own life, crawled across an open area which was swept by enemy fire, to where both men were lying and brought them to safety."

It took Lieutenant Goldblatt more than two hours to rescue those two boys.

Felt Heat of Bullets

"It seemed like 20 hours," he said, "and plenty of times I didn't think I would make it. One of the boys had both legs broken and couldn't even help me to help him.

The other wounded Marine was rescued with the aid of several of his comrades. Lieutenant Goldblatt tied a rope around his body and the other boys slowly pulled him to shelter.

Slightly More Meat Appears For Boston

Slightly more meat than Greater Boston has enjoyed in the past three or four weeks was reported this morning, following a check-up with four leading packing houses in the City.

Topping this encouraging report is still another "promise" of more meat for New Englanders from the Regional Office of Price Administration. This promise follows last week's tour of markets in the area by George F. Laswell, Assistant Chief of the Meat Rationing Division of OPA.

However, lest the promise be taken too hopefully by meat-hungry New Englanders, it must be noted that Mr. Laswell, according to the OPA announcement, "said that the promise is conditional on the amount of the increase in slaughtering and on military requirements."

The announcement said that Mr. Laswell had "reported that the major packers recognize a unique shortage in New England, and promise to give this area first preference on a general improvement in slaughtering. . . ."

School Closing for Harvest Forecast in Many Towns

Food Problems in New England

Every large fruit grower in Massachusetts "needs lots of help," but has "no idea where it is coming from." Such was the result of a poll of growers, according to Allister McDougal, Middlesex County Agricultural Agent, who told the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, meeting in Groton, Mass., last night, that the situation was very serious, and by no means solved.

Discussion of the labor shortage problem disclosed that several towns are planning to recommend the closing of schools during the harvesting season. School children will be one of the largest sources of supply, and no prisoners of war are being released for farm work in New England.

Meantime, the Boston School Committee announced last night that hundreds of high school students in the city would be released from their classes in September and October to help harvest crops in Bay State farms. Others will be called upon to assist the Collector of Municipal Taxes in collecting taxes during the six-week peak period.

State Potato Surplus

In Worcester, Mass., an emergency information service to handle wartime surplus crops has been set up to market an estimated 1,500,000 bushels of Connecticut Valley potatoes.

Prof. Grant B. Snyder of Massachusetts State College, who made the announcement, said that the new service would act as a clearing house for reports on potato harvesting in Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties, which are faced with an immediate problem of distributing approximately 9,000 of the 15,000 acres of potatoes planted in Massachusetts.

Rationing Meeting

The Special Legislative Committee studying rationing in Massachusetts will hold a second public hearing, similar to the one conducted in Boston last week, at the State College, Amherst, at 1:30 p. m., next Monday.

Is the 7th Column lurking in your home?

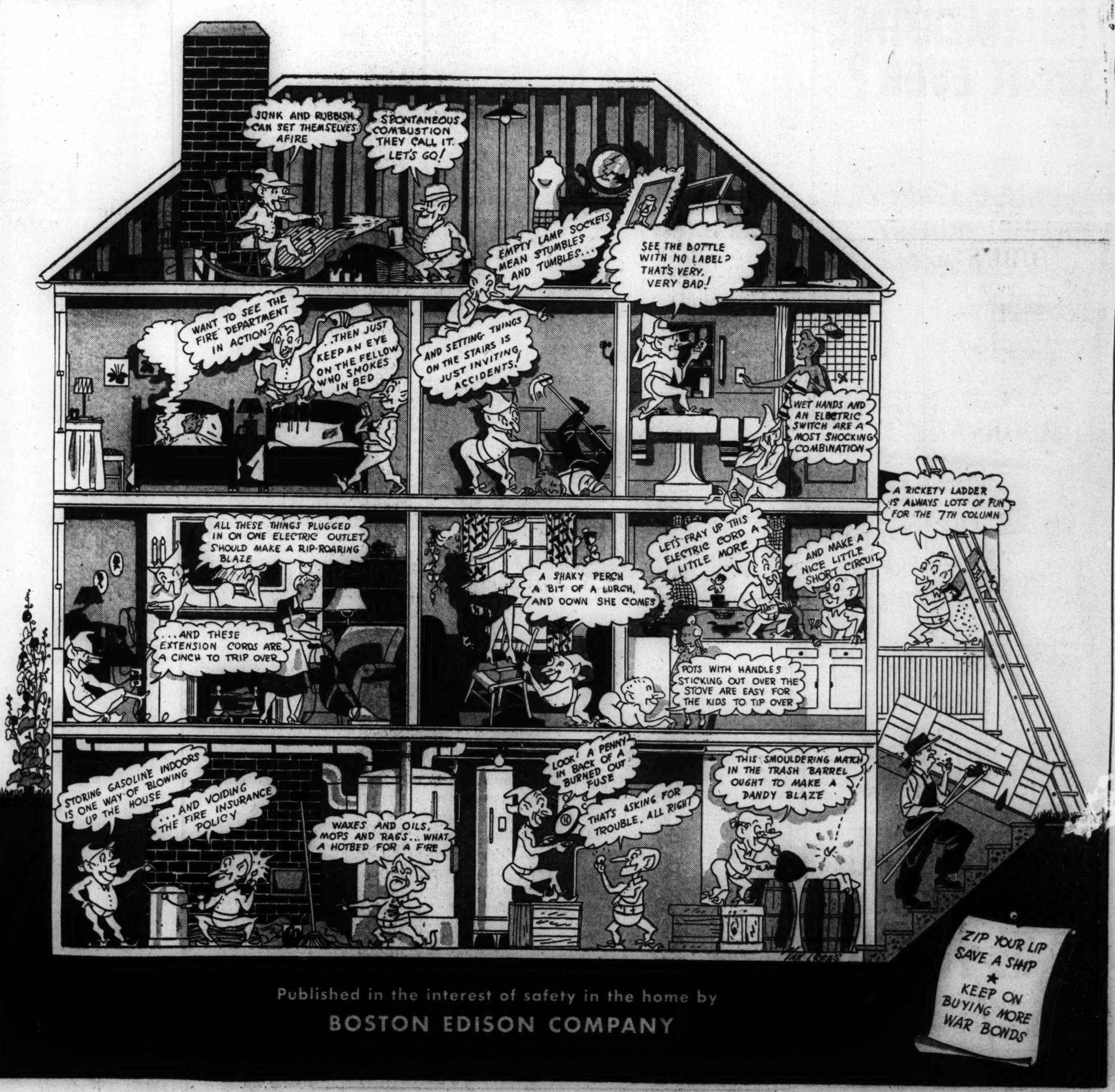
Carelessness, the 7th Column, is a vicious enemy that can cause unnecessary injury or loss of life. The only effective weapon is intelligent *caution* . . . and the elimination of every potential danger that lurks within the home.

Last year in the U. S. A. the 7th Column was responsible for the loss of 31,500 lives and the injury of 4,850,000 persons—RIGHT IN THEIR HOMES.

Don't be deceived into a sense of complacency. Resolve now to cultivate a healthy respect for the hazards that inhabit your home. Start today by taking the necessary precautions for your own safety and that of your family.

By smashing the 7th Column you can make a valuable contribution to the war effort. America can no longer afford the questionable "luxury" of permitting carelessness and accidents to take lives and injure its citizens. Every one of us is needed to help win this bitter all-out struggle against the Axis. So let's keep our homes safe from the 7th Column.

We suggest that you clip this advertisement and check off each of the dangers shown here. Remember . . . the 7th Column is no respecter of persons. Won't you join this crusade now?


JUNK AND RUBBISH CAN SET THEMSELVES AFIRE
SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION THEY CALL IT. LET'S GO!
EMPTY LAMP SOCKETS MEAN STUMBLES AND TUMBLES...
SEE THE BOTTLE WITH NO LABEL? THAT'S VERY, VERY BAD!
WANT TO SEE THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN ACTION?
...THEN JUST KEEP AN EYE ON THE FELLOW WHO SMOKES IN BED
AND SETTING THINGS ON THE STAIRS IS JUST INVITING ACCIDENTS!
WET HANDS AND AN ELECTRIC SWITCH ARE A MOST SHOCKING COMBINATION
A RICKETY LADDER IS ALWAYS LOTS OF FUN FOR THE 7TH COLUMN
ALL THESE THINGS PLUGGED IN ON ONE ELECTRIC OUTLET SHOULD MAKE A RIP-ROARING BLAZE
...AND THESE EXTENSION CORDS ARE A CINCH TO TRIP OVER
A SHAKY PERCH A BIT OF A LURCH, AND DOWN SHE COMES
LET'S FRAY UP THIS ELECTRIC CORD A LITTLE MORE
AND MAKE A NICE LITTLE SHORT CIRCUIT
POTS WITH HANDLES STICKING OUT OVER THE STOVE ARE EASY FOR THE KIDS TO TIP OVER
STORING GASOLINE INDOORS IS ONE WAY OF BLOWING UP THE HOUSE
...AND VOIDING THE FIRE INSURANCE POLICY
WAXES AND OILS, MOPS AND RAGS... WHAT A HOTBED FOR A FIRE
LOOK! A PENNY IN BACK OF A BURNED OUT FUSE
THAT'S ASKING FOR TROUBLE, ALL RIGHT
THIS SMOULDERING MATCH IN THE TRASH BARREL OUGHT TO MAKE A DANDY BLAZE
ZIP YOUR LIP SAVE A SHIP
★
KEEP ON BUYING MORE WAR BONDS

Published in the interest of safety in the home by

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

RAF Drops Bombs on Nuremberg—Eighth Army Sights Italy

Continued from Page 1

of the island. Once that road is severed, the Germans will have lost their communication system and will have to retreat rapidly into the last remaining triangle of land around Messina.

Already German defenses have been weakened by the Allied discovery of a 12-foot secret German supply route from the north coast to Randazzo that for weeks had eluded the eagle eyes of General Patton's scouts and had given the Allies trouble.

While the troops pushed doggedly on with their mountain mule warfare, coastal cruisers and air bombers concentrated a furious fire on Italian shipyards at Castellammare di Stabia, 20 miles from Naples, and on the whole of the Italian railway system supplying the Axis in Sicily.

While General MacArthur's airmen continued to attack Salamaua, Japanese headquarters on New Guinea that already has received 892 tons of explosives since July 1, and to push on toward completion of the occupation of New Georgia Island in the Solomons, much speculation is going the rounds as to events in the Aleutians.

For 12 days no definite word has come from American forces in that area. Is this due to Aleutian fogs and storms, or does it mean that some new move is on the way—possibly an invasion of Kiska? Twelve days is an unusually long period of silence, particularly at a time when only about a month and a half to two months of good campaigning weather remains in the Western Aleutians.

Sicily:

British Within Sight Of Italian Mainland

The British Eighth Army advanced to within sight of the Italian mainland while British warships bombarded Italian Shipyards in the Bay of Naples, 130 miles south of Rome, and other mainland military targets, Allied Headquarters announced.

British forces advanced seven miles along the east coast of Cicily under the shadow of Mt. Etna to capture the town of Guardia, 16 miles south of Taormina and 40 miles from Messina, the bulletin announced. British troops on the East slopes of Mt. Etna thus gained their first view of the Italian mainland.

The inshore bombardment of the construction and repair yards at Castellammare at the southern edge of the Bay of Naples took place on the night of Aug. 9, with British destroyers and cruisers moving in close to the target to pour round after round into the yards which were capable of handling ships up to 500 feet in length.

At the same time, other units of the fleet attacked Cape Vaticano on the instep of the Italian boot about 25 miles north of San Giovanni where the main Italian railroad lines operate close to the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The communiqué said railway bridges were bombarded in the naval attack at Cape Vaticano at the same time that the daring seamen shoved their gray warships between Naples and the romantic Isle of Capri and fired thunderous salvos almost in the shadow of Mt. Vesuvius.

The British seven-mile advance from Acireale along the east Sicilian coast placed Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans barely 30 miles from Italy and put increasing pressure on Taormina, to the rear of the enemy's central sector at Randazzo.

The American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., on the north coast consolidated its positions at the mouth of the Rosmarino River, about three miles east of San Agata where amphibious troops plunged ashore from small boats on the night of Aug. 8 and pressed forward.

Stiffest fighting, however, raged in the area of Randazzo, north of Mt. Etna, where converging British, American and Canadian troops wrestled with the difficulties of endless mine fields and dynamited mountain roads as well as the enemy's determined troops.

Randazzo dominates communications in the narrowing bridgehead and the Germans were defending it at all costs.

Allied bombers and fighter-bombers attacked Randazzo in round-the-clock raids for the fourth consecutive day, while RAF Wellingtons again laid strings of bombs across the Sicilian beaches, shattering Axis barges and scattering troop concentrations.

An Italian communiqué announced a total of 124 persons killed and 392 injured in recent RAF bombing of Turin, Milan and Genoa in Northern Italy, including 101 killed and 267 injured at Milan. The communiqué said Messina was "intensively and repeatedly bombed."

Continent:

Nuremberg Target Of RAF Bombers

British bombers made a heavy attack last night on Nuremberg, important railway and industrial center in Southern Germany and a Nazi Party rallying point, British Air Ministry announced.

Sixteen bombers were lost in the raid, the second successive night attack on Germany, a communiqué said.

Nuremberg is 525 miles from Britain by air line and just 75 miles short of Berlin.

The city is the junction of two great trunk railway lines—one running from the Ruhr to Southeast Germany and the other from Berlin and Central Germany to Munich and Italy.

There have been many recent reports that Italy is being reinforced with German troops and munitions, and if this is the case probably much of these reinforcements are flowing through Nuremberg.

The city is the site of large factories engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines for submarines, and producing tanks, aircraft parts and motors.

Bombing Germany—136,100 Tons

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 11

Bombers of the Royal Air Force have dropped 136,100 tons of bombs on the whole of Germany since the war began, official British Air Ministry statistics revealed today.

Of this total, which covered the period from Sept. 3, 1939, to July 21, 1943, more than half was dropped since last Jan. 1.

The Ruhr has taken 68,700 tons of bombs, more than half the total tonnage for Germany. Of that amount 44,700 were dropped during the first seven months of 1943.

The RAF and the American Air Forces together in the Mediterranean dropped 28,000 tons of bombs from June 10, 1940—the day Italy declared war—until last June 30. Of this total 22,700 tons were loosed in the first six months of this year.

Since the beginning of the war, the Nazis have loosed 71,000 tons on Britain, but only 2,000 tons during 1943.

Russians Roll On:

Twin Drives Imperil Kharkov and Bryansk

The Red Army is rolling on unchecked in its twin drives toward Kharkov and Bryansk, capturing village after village and inflicting heavy losses on retreating Germans, the Russians declared.

With Kharkov pocketed on three sides by a five-pronged drive, another Russian column has bitten deep into the rich Russian grain territory and is only 14 miles from Sumy and 190 miles east of Kiev, a Soviet communiqué disclosed.

Sumy, an important railroad point, is located some 90 miles northwest of Kharkov on the line linking the steel center with the German base at Bryansk.

The Russians announced that their forces advancing toward Bryansk, along the railway from Orel had captured a railway town 45 miles east of the city.

Seventy towns and villages were reported captured by the Russians in the Kharkov sector and 30 more in the Bryansk area as the Red Army marked up important gains in a general advance along the entire active front almost 300 miles in length.

One of the five Russian columns threatening Kharkov has crossed the Upper Donets River and is within 20 miles of the city on the east, while a fifth is 25 miles due east, the Russian communiqué declared.

The Russian advance was made in the face of stubborn German resistance. Large numbers of Germans were killed in the struggle, the Soviet war bulletin said, and large quantities of mechanized equipment, food, and ammunition fell into Russian hands as the Nazis, cracking under sledge-hammer blows of the Red Army, fell back.

The drive on Bryansk, another vital base for German operations in Russia, was still in its early stages. As yet there were no indications of the development of an encircling movement such as marked the capture of Orel from which the advance was launched a week ago. Nevertheless, the Red Army was making rapid progress, having covered more than half the distance from Orel.

Activity on other fronts was limited largely to reconnaissance, the Soviet war bulletin said. In the Voroshilovgrad area in the Donets Basin the Germans still were attempting to gain the initiative, sending small infantry and mechanized forces against Russian positions. All attacks were repulsed, however, the Russians declared.

The Berlin Radio persisted in its claims that the Russians have launched a large-scale attack at Vyazma in the Smolensk area, westernmost point in the Russian lines. The Red Army was using tanks, planes, flame throwers, and infantry, the Germans said, adding that "the struggle is growing in intensity and extension." The Russians have made no mention of such a battle in recent communiqués.

Japan Claims:

152 Allied Naval Units Sunk or Damaged

A Tokyo radiocast quoted the Japanese Navy Department as announcing that 152 Allied naval units had been sunk and 48 damaged in the South Pacific since the beginning of the war.

The vessels sunk, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, included 6 battleships, 4 aircraft carriers, 44 cruisers, 37 destroyers, 40 submarines and 1 special naval unit. The broadcast did not list any others.

The Japanese also asserted they had shot down 2,580 Allied planes in combat and destroyed or damaged 305 on the ground.

These claims were out of all proportion to admitted Allied losses in the Pacific

New Georgia:

American Pincers Tighten on Bairoko

United States Army and Marine forces completed the encirclement of the Japanese in the Bairoko area on New Georgia Island and are tightening their squeeze on the last outpost of enemy resistance there.

Encirclement was effected when the American right flank reached Bairoko River at a point two miles southeast of the Bairoko Harbor, and joined advanced patrols of Marines and soldiers which have been operating in the north in the Enogai Inlet area.

A spokesman for Admiral William Halsey, Jr., commander of South Pacific forces, in reporting the pincer movement, said the enemy's only chance of escape was to attempt a night withdrawal in small boats to near-by Kolombangara Island.

The Navy's spokesman said two Army flanks advancing north from newly captured Munda airfield were meeting some Japanese resistance, but that it was being overcome.

Although it is only eight miles—as the crow flies—from Munda to Bairoko, he said the going was slow because of the extremely dense jungles and many hills.

The northern patrols, under command of Col. Harry B. Liversedge are pushing far into the Bairoko area and at times going behind the enemy's lines.

Our planes are hitting often at the Japanese in Bairoko, but the only enemy retaliation is one plane dubbed "Washing Machine Charlie" Charlie" that comes over daily. "Charlie" remains around until dawn, but does little damage.

Burma:

Allied Bombers Rake Japanese Targets

B-25 medium bombers of the United States 10th Air Force raked Japanese targets in Burma from the Arakan Coast to Mandalay Aug. 10, blasting installations at Akyab and Pyawbwe and destroying enemy transport on the Irrawaddy River, a communiqué announced.

Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped on Akyab in one of the heaviest concentrations of the Burma campaign. North of the main jetty, military buildings were flattened while direct hits caused a series of explosions in what was probably an ammunition dump, the announcement said.

Troop barracks at Pyawbwe were reported smashed and a direct hit demolished other large buildings in the target area.

Using the newly developed skip-jumping technique, a single B-25 destroyed two 200-foot ferry boats and a 50-foot steamer in the Irrawaddy River. Another blast capsized an 80-foot barge. The wrecked ferry boats had been used to transport freight cars from Mandalay to Sagaing.

On Aug. 9, major damage was inflicted on the railroad reversing station at Sedaw, east of Mandalay, according to delayed reports, the communiqué said.

Canada Takes Step To Protect Business

WASHINGTON — Tighter control over retail business in Canada has been ordered for the purpose of maintaining the stability of persons established in trade and commerce, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Each retail branch or outlet is to be considered a separate business. The order allows establishments to move their locations only when there is to be no increase in floor space and they remain in the same community.

Uncontrolled expansion would jeopardize the position of existing businesses, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board believes, and expresses the assurance that established businesses can handle the available supply of goods and services.

Relief Facilities Rushed To Flood Area in India

BOMBAY, Aug. 11 (AP)—Relief facilities were rushed to the Province of Ajmer-Merwara today, as the Chief Commission reported flood fatalities in the southeastern part of the Province had reached 5,000.

The floods began last week after the worst rainfall on record in this part of India.

New Yugoslav Cabinet Formed Under Puritch

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11 — Formation of a new Yugoslav Cabinet under Dr. Bozhidar Puritch was announced today after the resignation yesterday of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Mimlos Trifunovitch, which failed to reach any agreement on fundamental issues said to concern the future constitutional structure of Yugoslavia.

Others in the new Cabinet are:

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Minister for War, Air and Navy.

Dr. Sorgo-Mirosevitch, Minister for Social Welfare, Public Works, Health, and Justice.

Vladeta Milicevitch, Minister for the Interior and Posts and Telegraphs.

Svetozar Rashitch, Minister for Agriculture, Supply, Food, and Education.

Dr. Milan Martinovitch, Minister for Finance, Commerce, and Industry.

Commander Ivan Kern, Minister for Communications, Forests, and Mines.

Mikhailovitch Holdover

General Mikhailovitch was the only member of the old Cabinet remaining in the new one, but almost every member was previously a Government official in the diplomatic or some other service.

Dr. Puritch, who is Premier, Foreign Minister, and Acting Minister of War, formerly was Yugoslav Ambassador in Paris. He is married to the elder daughter of Nicholas Pasitch, veteran Serb statesman, who led his country in World War I.

This new Cabinet is composed of much younger men than those in the Trifunovitch Cabinet. Some are Serbs, others Croats, and one a Slovene. They probably will expedite business much faster than their predecessors, since such business can concern only technical details, and this Cabinet has not the faintest claim to be representative of the Yugoslav peoples at home. Most of them are practically unknown in Yugoslavia.

Unfortunate Step

This resort to government of officials certainly is unfortunate, especially as the new arrangement will be little help toward preparing the political reconstruction of Yugoslavia and well may be either the forerunner of a government of generals or itself be dominated by reactionary elements behind the scenes.

Differences between the Serb and Croat members of the past Cabinet were long-standing and produced a very serious crisis extending over many months. They increased in intensity during the past fortnight, following a decision that King Peter and the Yugoslav Government should be transferred to Cairo so as to be nearer the home country in readiness for the day of liberation.

The most recent upheaval in the Yugoslav Cabinet followed discussions on the terms of a declaration intended to be published in the name of the whole Cabinet expressing its whole-hearted agreement with the democratic aims of the United Nations. Reduced to its lowest terms the dispute amounted to this:

"Sporazum" Reference

Two Croat members of the Government here maintained that such a declaration should include concrete reference to the agreement of August, 1939, known as "Sporazum." While the Serb ministers on their part were willing at take account of the Croat viewpoint, they considered that such an item should not be included in a document of this sort. For such a declaration to the United Nations intended speak of free democratic future and the very nature of the signing of "Sporazum" hardly conformed to such a statement.

"Sporazum" (the word means simply agreement) was the settlement which Croat Leader Dr. Vladimir Matchek made with Prince Paul whereby Croat Banovina was granted a separate privileged autonomous status while the rest of the Yugoslav State was left with the Centralist Government.

Serbs Disregarded

Despite the fact that Serb political parties had placed Dr. Matchek's name at the head of political lists for the 1935 and 1938 elections and there had been popular agreement in 1937 between the Serb popular opposition parties and the Matchek parties, all this was disregarded by the Peasant Croat Party when for purely opportunistic reasons it concluded its own arrangements with the Absolutist regime of Prince Paul in 1939.

This Sporazum made possible the consolidation of Prince Paul's Government, thus helping if not actually leading to Yugoslavia's accession to the Tripartite Pact. In fact, it was only the armed revolt of March 27, 1941, which originated in the Serb—not Croat—masses which drew that country out of Axis clutches.

Hence the Serb ministers justifiably concluded that such an unpopular and by no mean democratic declaration as "Sporazum" had no place in a declaration which was intended to influence both Serb and Croat peoples for a democratic future.

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Arab Unity Linked to Egypt-Iraq Pact

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—News from Cairo that Prime Ministers Nahas Pasha, and Nuri el Said Pasha, have reached agreement on the question of Arab co-operation, leading ultimately to Arab unity, is considered here to be the opening gambit in what is likely to prove delicate and long-drawn-out negotiations with other Arab countries.

Mr. Nuri and Mr. Nahas, representing Iraq and Egypt, respectively, speak for only two of the Arab countries, both independent. Between them lie four others, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, none of which has yet achieved independence.

Southward lie the two other independent states of Saudi Arabia and Yemen which have been closely linked to one another since the war a few years ago in which King Ibn Saud's forces utterly defeated those of the Imam Yahia of Yemen.

Ibn Saud's Grievance

King Ibn Saud by no means sees eye to eye with Prime Minister Nuri, whose country is ruled by a descendant of Ibn Saud's ancient rival, King Husein of the Hejaz, whom Ibn Saud conquered and drove from Mecca, but whose sons were installed by Great Britain as rulers of Iraq and Trans-Jordan.

In addition to dynastic suspicions, there are many outstanding disputes between Saudi Arabia and Iraq over the nationality of migratory tribes, over treatment of citizens of Saudi Arabia in Iraq and even over frontiers between the two countries.

These matters, however, pale into insignificance beside the problem of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Trans-Jordan. To all Arabs these areas are or should be all one territory. They know Palestine as "South Syria" and do not accept the separation of Lebanon from Syria carried out by the French.

Trans-Jordan is also part of this greater Syria, in the Arab view.

Requisite Steps

Hence, the first step toward Arab unity must be to establish co-operation between these four.

Remembering that Palestine is regarded by many, although not all, Jews as the "Jewish home" and remembering the importance of Jerusalem to the whole Christian as well as the Moslem world, it is evident there is much to be done before Palestine can be joined with Syria and Lebanon.

Moreover, Syria and Lebanon still are technically under French mandate, as Palestine and Trans-Jordan are under British.

Both sets of mandates provide for independence as soon as local inhabitants are deemed ready for it. The chief bar in the cases of Syria and Lebanon is the fact there is as yet no French Government which can implement the promise given by Gen. Charles de Gaulle that these two districts would obtain freedom the same as Iraq, which was formerly under British mandate until this was terminated by formal treaty.

What Form of Government?

When Syria and Lebanon do get their freedom [which is due to happen immediately after the war ends] the question of the form of government is expected to be a delicate matter. King Ibn Saud is credited with belief that Premier Nuri is trying to push claims of the Iraqi Regent for the Syrian throne.

It is understood that Premier Nuri denies this, but "suspicion raises yet another difficulty between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, since Ibn Saud fears if the Regent of Iraq became King of Syria, with his brother ruling Trans-Jordan and his nephew Iraq, it might mean a formidable dynastic coalition aimed at reversing his previous victory over the Hashimites when he drove their father and grandfather Hussein out.

In Palestine the obstacle to Independence comes chiefly from rivalries among the Arabs and Jews on the question of the Jewish home—a subject on which Ibn Saud recently gave an important interview to a correspondent for the American magazine, Life. Observers see not the slightest prospect of early agreement between the two communities.

Until reconciliation is effected the Zionist influence is expected to be cast against Premier Nuri's plans for co-operation as a prelude to federation, since if Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan are united, prospects for a Jewish state in Palestine would be bleak indeed.

The Arabs would be prepared to agree to special privileges, both for the Jewish community in Palestine, as well as the Christian community in Lebanon, and guarantee rights for Christian holy places, but they would resist in every way open to them the establishment of an independent Jewist state.

This question is expected to be raised in acute form when the time comes to re-establish peace. Some hold this is one of the chief reasons why Premier Nuri declared war on the Axis, in order that Iraq would have the right to be fully represented at peace discussions.

Another subject which will come up at the peace conference, and which has vital bearing on the question of Arab unity, is the form of government to be established in Cyrenaica. Britain has pledged to hand over this area to the Senussi who carried on a long fight against the Italians before they were finally overcome by methods of extreme cruelty.

Interest of Senussi

But the actual form of government is expected to give rise to considerable debate. Some Egyptians would like the area to be closely linked to Egypt. Whether, however, this would be palatable to the Senussi, who are doctrinally, and even racially, much closer to the Arabs in Saudi Arabia than to the Egyptians is regarded as doubtful.

Thus; preliminary agreement between Premier Nuri and Nahas is seen not to carry the question of Arab units very far. The areas concerned are so different in political consciousness, in forms of government, and even in racial characteristics, that the fact they have the same language and share a good many centuries of common history does not appear to suffice to give them an early common future. Indeed, some observers believe that any attempt to hasten matters would only mean prolonging present dissensions instead of paving the way for the unity which is bound to come some time.

Red Army Rolls West

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, the topmost arrow showing the direction of a large-scale Red Army attack, which so far has only been reported by the Germans. Broken line is the approximate position of the battle front today.

Dissent in Moscow on Weak Germany

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—Russia will say thumbs down to any postwar program for Germany's complete disarmament, if the policies of the Moscow-sponsored "Free German National Committee" are an indication.

In a recent speech a Committee member, Maj. Herbert Soesslein, referred to the German Army as "a valuable instrument which must be preserved at any cost and in full. Construction of a strong democracy will require support of a strongly welded army led by officers who realize their responsibilities."

He further added: "We are opposed to fomenting demoralization in the Wehrmacht. We do not intend to incite the soldiers to abandon their arms and retreat in disorder. . . . We must avert at all costs any repetition of the events of 1918. We must avoid all anarchy and undisciplined behavior. . . . Our slogan is reconstruction not destruction."

The above quoted speech was printed in the Free German Committee's official organ, "Freies Deutschland," a full-folio eight-page newspaper. More than a million copies were run off of the first issue for dissemination by air behind the German lines and the paper sold so rapidly that it is now practically unobtainable in Moscow.

Judging by photographs published in the paper, the captured German officers and soldiers who serve on the Committee retain their insignia and decorations with the swastika deleted.

The paper carries on its masthead the old German red-white-black flag, but minus the surcharged eagle and swastika of the Nazis.

Retention of the traditional colors rather than any effort to resurrect the tattered banner of the republic emphasizes the statement in the Committee's original manifesto that though democratic in its professions it had "nothing in common with the helpless Weimar regime."

The political composition of the new Committee is somewhat mottled, with the military element well watered with Liberal and Legt Wing intellectuals of the Popular Front variety, such as the Chairman, Poet Eric Weinert. One of the most articulate members is Wilhelm Pieck, former Communist Party whip in the Reichstag and an old Comintern warhorse.

So far, at least, the Committee appears to be 100 per cent Aryan in makeup.

While this fledgling organization has no official status and therefore in now way commits the Soviet Government, its political future seems assured by the amount of sponsorship and publicity it continues to receive in Moscow quarters. The Committee's work and aims were recently lauded in a two-column spread top-center, front-page in Pravda, the official Communist Party organ, a prominence seldom accorded major world events.

Pravda prophesied: "The German National Committe will aid the unification of the anti-Hitler forces within Germany and swell the ranks of Hitler's foes."

The committee's formation, the article added, was the direct outgrowth of German disillusionment with Hitler after the Russian victory in the July Battle of Kursk. One of the delegates to the conference of anti-Nazi German war prisoners and political exiles which establish the committee is quoted as declaring that the defeat at Kursk and failure of their attempted summer offensive was even more disastrous to the Germans than Stalingrad.

The Allied victory in Africa, the increasing raids on Germany and the reverses in the Caucasus likewise paved the way for the formation of the Free German National Committee, a step which would have been unthinkable a year ago.

May Leads Dads' Draft Fight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Committee, which initiates legislation dealing with the draft, assumed leadership today of Congressional forces bent on forbidding compulsory Army service for fathers.

He announced he would offer legislation when Congress reconvenes Sept. 14 to put such prohibition into the Selective Service Act and said the bill, moreover, might provide for discharge of fathers already inducted.

His measure would provide for exemption of fathers, regardless of whether their children were born before or after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Any stipulation for release of fathers already inducted, one Congressional source said, might oblige such men to take war jobs.

Mr. May also predicted Congress would put a limit on the size of the armed forces, probably of 10,000,000. Official figures gave the strength of the armed forces at 9,300,000 as of June 30.

those who got married in 1941, and 1942 to avoid military service; for those I have no sympathy."

Mr. May said Paul V. McNutt, war manpower chief, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, had issued conflicting statements on the draft and added:

"I think McNutt and General Hershey ought to get together and promptly agre."

Future Auto to 'Ride on Beam'

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—Electronics will revolutionize postwar automobile driving to the extent that the driver will "put his car on the beam and let electronic waves take him to his destination," Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., said last night.

The rubber company executive, addressing the 50th annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, also said that the future automobile might be equipped with an electronic device enabling the driver to communicate with any other car.

"Plans are being made," Mr. Firestone said, "to equip all principal highways with specialized sending apparatus tuned to an available frequency on standard car radiods. This will enable police to keep in contact with every car on the highway and advise drivers of traffic conditions ahead."

He predicted further that electronic waves could be used to guide traffic through fog and to keep cars in the center of traffic lanes. He pointed out, however, that all this presupposes that standard equipment will be installed in all cars, busses and trucks.

China Looks Ahead To Protection Of Foreign Capital

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Executive Yuan, highest executive organ of the Chinese Government, has ordered the drafting of new regulations "providing due protection of law so that foreign capital and technique might be utilized fully in our national program of reconstruction," a Yuan spokesman announced today.

He said the Executive Yuan yesterday unanimously adopted the following proposal submitted by H. H. Kung, Finance Minister:

"When the war is over, utilization of foreign capital for the industrial development of our country advocated by Sun Yat Sen will become a more important factor after the economic setback caused by this long war of resistance.

"Since the abolition of unequal treaties and extraterritorial rights, foreign capital, fearing that investments in China may not enjoy full legal guarantees, might hesitate to enter the China market.

"I therefore propose that the Executive Yuan instruct the ministries concerned to draft new regulations providing due protection of law so that foreign capital and technique might be utilized fully in our national program of reconstruction."

Germans Employ Captives Illegally, London Radio Says

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 11—The new post of Inspector General for Prisoners of War has been established in the German armed forces, said a London broadcast today.

He will see to it that prisoners are usefully employed in the armed forces, continued the British broadcast. This means an intensification of the illegal German practice of using prisoners of war in labor battalions at the front, the broadcaster stated, and is a new measure due to Germany's manpower shortage.

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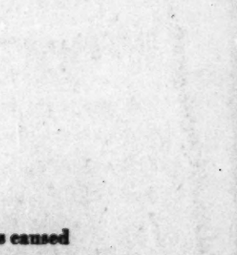

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The dealers who handle Old Company's Lehigh are selected dealers, chosen for responsibility and progressiveness. They have modern equipment, and that, of course, means trucks and gasoline with all the difficulties of priorities and rationing.

They can get few new trucks. Rubber tires are a problem and so are manpower shortages. Office forces have been depleted while telephone calls have multiplied.

Despite these handicaps, Old Company dealers have carried on with a valiance worthy of medals. They have delivered coal in all weathers. They have distributed coal fairly, as needed, in order to supply as many homes and business places as possible along with the imperative needs of schools and hospitals. During the past winter, with fewer trucks and men, they delivered 38 percent more coal and greatly helped to relieve the distress caused by shortage of other fuels.

Fortunately, a great deal of modernization work at the mines had been completed before the emergency arose. With new equipment and the earnest cooperation of miners who have been working more days per month than for many years, the Company has been able to increase output by large percentages. In the first seven months of this year, the Panther Valley mines produced 669,000 tons more coal than in the similar period in 1942. In July of this year more coal was mined by the Company than in any one month in its history.

Although much of this coal is required for war industries, every effort is made to supply dealers with quantities sufficient for the urgent needs of their customers.

This Company is proud of the dealers associated with it and recognizes their mutual interest in the future of the anthracite industry.

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Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

OPA Sees Inflation Threat In Ickes' Oil Price Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Consumers entered into a new controversy with the Government today as to whether increased profits are a necessary incentive to production. This time the commodity at stake is oil.

As the Department of Agriculture has in the past favored price incentives to increase food production, so Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator is now proposing a 35 cents a barrel increase in crude oil prices to encourage new drilling.

Mindful of President Roosevelt's "Hold the Line" order, the Office of Price Administration has thus far stood fast against authorizing increases that would send the cost to living up and add to inflation.

Today OPA received backing for its position from its Labor Policy Committee, headed by Julius G. Luhrsen, of the Railroad Labor Organizations which termed the proposed 35 cents a barrel increase in crude oil prices a "steal" on the consumers of the nation.

"Such an increase," the Committee declared, "has no justification. It would be a serious blow to the whole economic stabilization program and violate the President's 'Hold the Line' order. It would set in motion a floodtide of other demands for price adjustments, and open wider the gates to inflation."

Problem Now Is Production

The oil supply situation has become serious since the completion of the "Big Inch" pipe line carrying additional supplies from Texas to the East Coast. Because oil stocks are too low to fill the needs of both the East and the West, now that the transportation problem has been licked, the West is to have its ration brought down to the level of the East.

This action will be taken as soon as James F. Byrnes, Chief of the Office of War Mobilization, completes a survey of the oil situation he undertook after disagreements arose between Mr. Ickes and the OPA. The proposed price increase was one factor in this dispute.

Recommending the price increase, Mr. Ickes said he fully recognized the dangers of inflation involved, but added, "my fear is that unless we are prepared now to permit some increases in oil prices in order to stimulate increases in our available supplies, our reserve will continue to be deflated at such a pace that only a drastic increase in prices, perhaps several dollars a barrel, as contrasted with a tenth of that amount if we act now, will be required to find and produce the oil we are certain to need both during the war and after."

OPA Proposes Plan

Mr. Ickes explained that the oil industry has reached the point where increased capital must be furnished to develop new fields or the old ones will be drawn on wastefully.

The OPA's Labor Committee offered these alternatives to Mr. Ickes for increasing production:

1. Import more from South American countries such as Colombia and Venezuela.

2. Offer of a Government premium price for oil coming from new wells drilled after a certain date, rather than by giving a blanket price increase to all.

3. Government loans to cover part of the cost of drilling wells in unexplored fields, to be repaid out of the proceeds.

Urging that OPA "set its face against the demand for a 35 cents a barrel increase" the Committee said, "operators of stripper wells which are declining in output undoubtedly have higher costs, but they constitute only 10 per cent of the total production and there has always been such a proportion of marginal operators on the fringe."

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Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Friant Irrigation Dam in Central California

Bureau of Reclamation is rushing the completion of this dam to store much-needed water for the great San Joaquin Valley where a large portion of the West's quota of food under the war food program will be grown. Stop-construction orders by the War Production Board, issued in 1942, were recently lifted in order to put this huge structure to work for the 1944 food supplies.

This Tourist Laughs At Gas Rationing

By the Associated Press

Onejda, N. Y., Aug. 11

Mr. and Mrs. Selah E. Northway are driving to Florida, free of gasoline ration worries. Mr. Northway rebuilt his carburetor to permit the use of bottled cooking gas.

Bootleg Recipe Tied To Unrationed Sugar

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11 (AP)—With sugar expected to come off the rationing list, and with the current whisky shortage, there exists a recipe for bootlegging that may outstrip that of prohibition days.

That's the opinion of the alcohol tax unit of the Treasury Department in Denver, Colo., from District Supervisor A. V. Anderson down. They're officers who matched wits with the illicit distillers when the Eighteenth Amendment was in effect and will have to do it again if bootlegging flares up anew.

Right now, unlawful distilling is on a small scale, said J. L. White, investigator, and he wants the public's sugar supply somewhat controlled so bootleggers can't get a lot of it for their mash.

"If we allow sugar to be sold in unrestricted quantities, it will be just what the bootleggers are waiting for," he said today. "This doesn't mean we can't double sugar rations for the average consumer without running a risk of bootlegging, though. As long as some form of rationing is maintained, we've got a safeguard."

Rising War Tempo Forecast In Churchill Strategy Talks

Continued from Page 1

will be to increase the pace of the war, not to devise new strategy.

But while the scope of the military discussions will be global, the participants will be exclusively British and American.

This means that, again, the Russians will not be sitting down with their Allies to concert at firsthand military and political intentions and to iron out misunderstandings and disagreements which lack of close contact engender.

The absence of Premier Joseph Stalin or any high Soviet spokesman at the forthcoming conference does not come from Washington's or London's failure to invite him and from their failure to urge his attendance.

Stalin Was Invited

At his press conference yesterday, at which he announced that the Canadian Prime Minister, William L. Mackenzie King, had just telephoned him of Mr. Churchill's arrival in Quebec, President Roosevelt went out of his way to let it be known that the presence of Stalin at the meeting was much desired and that it wasn't from lack of trying that he wouldn't be there.

Mr. Roosevelt was specifically asked whether there would be Russian participation at any level of the deliberations, and he said he thought there would not. And then, after a pause, he added at his own initiative that that didn't mean that America and Britain wouldn't be awfully glad to have them.

Despite the vacant Soviet chair at the Roosevelt-Churchill council table, which constitutes both a literal and symbolic absence, Russian demands for the early opening of a fighting front on the continent will bulk large on the agenda.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, strongly hinted at such a development in the near future in the only broadcast he made while he was in North Africa last month, and a recent Pravda editorial made it clear that the only thing Moscow was interested in right now was the establishment of such a front.

The fact that Germany's attempted summer counteroffensive has now been turned into defeat and counterattack by the Red Army suggests that the practicality of a cross-channel invasion may now be more inviting.

No Word About Hitler

The exact time and place of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting are not being disclosed, and, as at Casablanca, no statement of any kind will be released until its conclusion. Then Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are expected to meet with correspondents.

In response to a questioning yesterday, the President said he had no official information on recurring reports that Adolf Hitler has been supplanted by a military leadership in Germany. He said Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, likewise was without authoritative information concerning the reported change of Nazi leadership.

Mr. Roosevelt spent a part of the afternoon in a discussion of various postwar problems with a group that included Secretary Hull, Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant Secretary of State; Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University and Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences.

The President said merely that this was a continuation of previous discussions by the same group.

Petrillo Plan for Free Concerts Meets Opposition in Union Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Intra-union opposition to the proposal of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians from large symphony orchestras, was placed on record today by about 700 members of Local 802 of the Federation here today, asking Mr. Petrillo to carry out his project by giving work to totally or partially unemployed musicians rather than to instrumentalists already earning high wages.

The petitions were signed by the faction within Local 802 known as the "Unity Group" which has been strongly in opposition to the present administration of the Local headed by Jacob Rosenberg, President. The signers stressed, however, that they were not fighting the Federation's ban on recordings.

The Petrillo plan has the effect of "proclaiming that we have no competent unemployed musicians on whom the funds of the organization should be expended," a letter accompanying the petitions sent to Mr. Petrillo said.

The group urged that, if the organization were to subsidize music, "new orchestral units should be formed using those musicians who are not already fully employed at high wages."

Meanwhile, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York disclosed that 11 symphony orchestras in the country had voiced approval of the appeal by Marshall Field, President of the Society, to Mr. Petrillo asking for lifting of the ban on records by symphony orchestras.

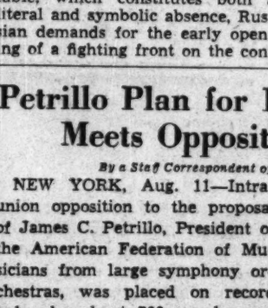
Quebec Parley

Continued from Page 1

bined chiefs of staff of the United States and the United Kingdom."

When Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt meet, it will be their sixth conference. It is the British Prime Minister's fourth wartime visit to North America. Before the Prime Minister arrived in Quebec, Mr. Mackenzie King met with members of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet in its first wartime session outside Ottawa, the Capital.

Tranquillity IN NEW YORK



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Churchill Gives Impetus To Issue of 'Second Front'

Continued from Page 1

the summer recess in the nick of time to save the Government from further embarrassment, and soon Mr. Churchill will be in the United States to tell Mr. Roosevelt just how seriously British people are taking this matter of the coming political relationship with enemy countries and enemy-occupied countries alike.

Russia and France

Mr. Churchill can be in no doubt how strongly Britain feels about Allied hesitation to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation.

Formation of the Free German Committee in Moscow has further complicated the political situation while the position of Finland, the Baltic countries, and the Balkans remain unclarified.

That Premier Stalin doesn't appear to be participating in the new conferences is universally regretted here. The next best thing, it is felt, is for the British and American leaders to get to grips with problems which prevent removal of the strain from Anglo-American relations with the Soviet.

The war of nerves on a second front is so intricately bound up with actual military preparations for a Britain-based invasion of the continent that the issue is bound to appear contradictory and confusing—right up to the time Allied troops set foot on Northwest Europe.

Certain undeniable facts are accumulating to show how the second front offensive is being built up here.

They include the arrival in Britain of more Canadian and American troops and Allied bombing of Nazi airdromes and communications in France and other occupied countries.

Similarly there continues here a high-pressure political push for second front aid to Russia. The conservative Daily Mail makes a notable new plea for a second front in its leading editorial today.

Hard Road to Go

This editorial develops the argument that Russia is making a great attempt now to fling back Germany to where they stood in 1941. But it warns that the Germans will scorch countries and populations as they go.

"The Russians may have won big victories and may be on the eve of others, but the way is still long and the road hard before the German Army can be defeated or Germany invaded by Russian military action alone."

Therefore the Daily Mail calls for a big second front diversion in Europe to draw off 50 or 60 German divisions.

Alternately what would precipitate a "second front" quicker than anything else would be a crackup of the German home front or German decision to evacuate some or all of its "occupied countries," for then the race for Berlin would be in full swing.

Pins Disappear, So Indian Army Must Use Thorns

LONDON (BIS)—Aug. 11—Owing to the scarcity of pins, British soldiers serving in Army offices in India are using thorns to fasten papers together. One of the most extraordinary of all wartime improvisations, these homegrown pins are thorns of the common babul tree which flourishes in scrub jungle all over India.

Thorns are of two colors—black and white. The white type has a natural metallic sheen, like an ordinary pin. Collecting squads go out from villages to gather thorns. They cut them off close to the point where the thorn joins the stem, so the base becomes a sort of pinhead.

Made up into bundles of 250 or 500 and packed in old matchboxes, the thorns cost about 1s 7d a thousand. An order for 2,500,000 has been placed.

President Arbiter In Racial Disputes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt will be the final arbiter on Government policy for combating racial and religious discrimination in training and employment.

An operating agreement announced by the War Manpower Commission and the Fair Employment Practice Committee calls for co-operative action between the agencies but provided that where WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt and FEPC Chairman Francis J. Haas are unable to agree on policy, they will submit the disputes to the President for "final disposition."

The FEPC originally was set up as an independent agency, responsible only to the President. Later it was transferred to the WMC, subject to Chairman McNutt's orders, and still later reorganized and restored to independent status.

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Dull Primary in N. Y. Fails to Bag Tiger

By Wynna Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A political off-year, wartime apathy, mass absentees in the armed forces and rain combined to record the lightest vote in years for New York City's 1943 primary election yesterday. It was also one of the most orderly election days on record, the Board of Elections reported not even a single complaint.

Originally billed to feature a strong New York County Democratic insurgency against the Tammany Hall leadership of Michael J. Kennedy, and a bitter-end fight between right and left wings of the American Labor Party for state organization control, the size of the poll was an anti-climax. By the day of voting, the Tammany revolt had petered out from a threatened 12-leadership upsets in the 23 Manhattan districts to a mere eight, and, in the county, only three insurgents were elected.

Even the American Labor Party, which cast the only sizeable vote, fell far short of its 180,000 city enrollment and in giving the decision the the conservative element failed to establish a clear-cut triumph for either side.

Tammany Chief Stranger

As for Tammany Chief Kennedy the Democratic outcome has so strengthened his hold on the Manhattan organization as to give the Democrats the best case they have had in New York City for several years. It is sequence to a management that has ended the feud with the Washington Administration and restored the boon of patronage, and would seem to assure important Tammany rating both in the 1944 Democratic national convention and in the 1945 Mayoralty contest.

The defection was successful only in the Ninth, Middle Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, where Dennis J. Mahon, George W. Thompson and Joseph H. Broderick, were the successful anti-Kennedy opponents, respectively, with a strength that constitutes less than one twelfth of the votes in the Tammany Executive Committee. It takes 12 and 7-12 votes to unseat the Tammany Chief.

Blaming the result on "off-year" inertia, State Senator James G. Donovan, who, with John F. Curry, one-time Tammany chieftain, led the revolt, said his Anti-Kennedy Committee would continue to function. Mr. Kennedy, however, hailed the result as "a good-bye to all the trouble-makers."

Victorious pro-Kennedy district leaders were John L. Buckley in the Seventh; Edward V. Loughlin in the Fourteenth; Fred D. Dickens in the Nineteenth, and Clarence H. Neal, Jr., in the Twentieth. In addition, Kennedy supporters, Assemblyman Patrick H. Sullivan and Herbert L. Bruce, won in the Eleventh and twenty-first districts, where the leadership was not an issue.

Labor Party Control

Conducted, as was the Tammany contest, through the election of County Committee members preliminary to the election of a new State Committee in the April primary, the American Labor Party poll retained Left-Wing control in New York County, and Right-Wing control in the Bronx, though in none of the three by considerable margins.

The County triumvirate hold about 85 per cent of A. L. P. state enrollment, and the grip on Kings and Bronx Counties continues in the right wing, led by Prof. George S. Counts and Alex Rose, in state organization command.

The Left-Wingers, headed by Representative Vito Marcantonio (D) of New York and Eugene Connolly, have customarily led in New York County and this year put up the most formidable fight to extend their control in six years of contested primaries.

Even Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, an enrolled member of the Party, not only publicly took no side in the campaign, but failed to cast a vote; and another factor in the reduced poll was seen in the neutrality of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, headed by Sidney Hillman, one of the founders of the A. L. P.

Labor Aids Right Wing

The Right Wing leadership had the backing of several numerically large labor unions with large A. L. P. enrollment and projected itself as a liberal political movement, "vanguard in the battle of 1944." It waged battle on the premise that the New York County leadership was constituted in reality by "followers of the Communist line" and the primary contest an attempt by the Communist Party, now off the New York ballot, to take over.

Aside from the Tammany-A. L. P. struggles for control of County Committee rosters, few party offices were at stake and these produced just three contests in the Democratic primary, none in the Republican and those of the Labor Party chiefly in the Bronx.

All three parties joined in the renomination of William O'Dwyer, now in military service, for Kings County Prosecutor, and Manhattan City Court Justice James C. Madigan, also a Democrat, had bipartisan support for renomination, while in Richmond, that for County Judge went to Municipal Court Justice Thomas J. Walsh over Thomas F. Cosgrove, incumbent who had Republican-A. L. P. support.

The Supreme Court slate for the November election will be written at forthcoming judicial conventions, and the City Council tickets by nominating petitions in accord with the proportional representation system of voting governing election of this body.

King Reported Ready to Take Reins of Ruman Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 11—Latest reports from Rumania indicate that the boy King Michael soon may take over the destinies of his Country, with some general well known and respected by the Rumanians—possibly Gen. C. Pantazi—as Prime Minister of a military government with businessmen and parliamentarians as deputies.

It now is known that when Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu recently returned to Bucharest after a trip to Rome, he ordered the Rumanian Propaganda Minister to flood the press with articles praising Il Duce and the Fascist regime, and these articles continued right up to Mussolini's resignation, leaving the Vice-Premier in an extremly precarious position.

Fascism never has been popular in Rumania, particularly since the Vienna award of 1940—Rumania's surrender of half of Transylvania to Hungary—which nine Rumanians out of every ten still believe was engineered by Count Galeazzo Ciano, and repercussions of the dissolution of Fascism in Italy have been stronger in Rumania than in any other part of the Balkans.

During his virtual retirement in the Palace at Sinaia, King Michael has studied political developments closely, and it is no longer a secret that he has not been in agreement with Vice-Premier Antonescu, while on at least one occasion recently he has refused to see eye to eye with Marshal Ion Antonescu, the Premier.

On the other hand, it is considered doubtful if such leaders as Julius Maniu or George Bratianu would be allowed to hold office in the new government, despite the fact that their influence is still steadily increasing throughout the country and has been reinforced by recent events. All reports agree that King Michael is certain to take an increasing part in the direction of his country.

Among military reports, two points have been made, though both are difficult to confirm: First, that Russia is returning to Rumania many thousands of prisoners without asking any of its own in exchange, and second, that Rumanian troops now proceed to the eastern front unarmed, being given their armament and final training in Russia.

Welles Shift

Continued from Page 1

cryptically that no change ever was made without the recommendation of the head of the department concerned and referred reporters to the case of Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, who finally was ousted after repeated representations had been made to the President by Acting Secretary of War Harry Woodring.

Welles Non-Committal

Undersecretary Welles, taking over the State Department noon press conference on Mr. Hull's absence, said he had nothing to add to the Secretary's earlier statement. Asked if he was contemplating any trips out of the country, Mr. Welles said he could not commit himself now regarding any future plans he might be making for this year or next year.

While the denials were all of a piece in professing ignorance of any impending change in key American diplomatic personnel, sources familiar with the situation inside the State Department and with the need for streamlined American representation in the gathering crisis produced by acceleration of the Allied military advance found it easy to believe that new top assignments in the diplomatic field were impending.

Reports that Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles are not on speaking terms, repeated often in the isolationist press, are wholly untrue. Both are highly talented, sincere men. Both are making great contributions to the war effort.

Situation Involved

This general appraisal, however, does not do away with a situation, reported by those with a careful knowledge of State Department events, in which President Roosevelt often acts as though the department had two secretaries and deals through Mr. Welles in matters which should go through Mr. Hull. This tendency has perhaps been enhanced by Mr. Welles' intense interest in planning for the postwar future—a zeal which the President shares—and his consequent thorough knowledge of the thinking of the President on virtually all of the questions involved.

These very qualifications, it is stressed, would make Mr. Welles an able and excellent envoy to Russia at this juncture when every effort is being made to reach an understanding with Premier Joseph Stalin on war and postwar issues.

Hull's Purpose

It is believed very possible here that Secretary Hull, recently successful in gathering within the State Department all American economic agencies engaged in overseas operations, may now have turned his attention to assuring that White House diplomatic ventures will be routed through the recognized and appropriate channels.

In this endeavor, he conceivably could have threatened to resign if changes were not accomplished, or may have suggested to Mr. Roosevelt alternative posts for Mr. Welles which would take him out of the State Department. Reports that Mr. Welles would be given a roving ambassadorship in Latin America or would replace Mr. Armour as Ambassador to Argentina have been discounted here as involving a profligate waste of Mr. Welles' high abilities.

It is considered more likely that if Mr. Welles goes anywhere, he will go to Europe as a roving ambassador with duties which may range from London to Moscow. Recent reports that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, may visit the Kremlin as Britain's emissary-extraordinary to acquaint Mr. Stalin with the achievements of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, are cited with the added conjecture that Mr. Welles might be sent from Washington as Mr. Eden's copartner in this third mission to Moscow.

Arnall of Georgia Bars Senate Race

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall, oft-mentioned as a prospective candidate for offices ranging from Congress to the Vice-Presidency, Aug. 10, stated that he had no further political ambitions and pledged his support to the re-election of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia in '44.

"I don't want to go to the Senate, to Congress, to the President's Cabinet or to any other political place," Mr. Arnall asserted.

His statement came in a departure from a prepared address before Atlanta civic clubs. Newspapermen previously had told Mr. Arnall that he had been mentioned as a possible opponent of Senator George, or as a possibility for the President's Cabinet. Meanwhile, Georgians have been widely speaking of Mr. Arnall as a Vice-Presidential aspirant.

Army Furloughs for Mine Work Near

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—More soldiers are coming out of the Army into the Enlisted Reserve to relieve the manpower shortage on the home front.

Tomorrow the Army will begin furloughing 4,500 soldiers, a War Production Board official said, to go into certain metal and mineral mines lacking workers. They will draw miner's pay, and if they quit the mines they must return to active duty in the Army.

About 100 of those mines which WPB considers most essential for the war have a total of 76,000 workers and need 8,000 more. The 4,500 furloughed soldiers will help, but the remaining 3,500 are difficult to find.

The soldiers will be sent to the mines on a priority basis, so many to this mine, so many to another. There will be nothing haphazard about it.

Behind the priority setup is a ssytem, unique in America.

WPB and the War Manpower Commission have worked out on a national basis for the first time a system of priority of manpower going into industry.

That's a fancy way of saying the Government has decided what mines—on a basis of what they produce and how well they produce it in terms of manpower used—should get first claim on Employment Service offices operminers available for the job.

Copper heads the list, which is divided into four classifications. The cream goes to those in the No. 1 classification, and so on down the line.

The priority system of placing manpower in those industries where it is most needed will be worked through the 3,500 U. S. Employment Service offices operating under WMC thus:

A firm in Butte, Mont., says it needs 250 workers; a firm in Phoenix, Ariz., says it needs 100. Both firms are in that No. 1 classification, which means their product is most essential and their productivity best.

But other mines are essential, even though in less degree, and they, too, have manpower needs. If all miners were sent into the No. 1 classification, the others would lack men.

So WMC and WPB have decided that for the time being the Butte plant will get 100 workers and the Phoenix plant will get 50.

So the first 100 workers recruited will be urged to go to the Butte plant, the next 50 to the Phoenix plant. If 100 workers bobbed up in Phoenix, 50 would be sent directly to the plant there, the other 50 urged to go to Butte until the latter's quota is filed.

This priority system was put into effect in June. This is not the first time the Army has furloughed men for the mines. About a year ago 4,200 were so furloughed. A majority of them are still in the mines, according to WPB officials.

Summer is the worst time for mine help because workers cultivate their gardens or take other jobs. This is not the only handicap.

Among the obstacles which one WPB official said were "tremendous" in keeping workers at mine jobs or getting old-hands back to them are "relatively low wages, unpleasant working conditions, housing, lack of recreation."

That is to say: some miners would rather work in a well-lighted aircraft plant than in a mine. The U. S. E. S. is seeking among those inquiring for jobs men who have had mining experience.

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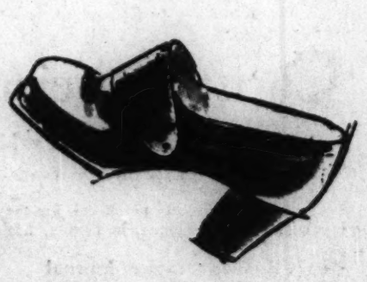

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The Home Forum

Assurance of Plenty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERY AGE numberless thousands have turned to God in time of need and have found their need supplied. In praise for God's love and continued care the Psalmist poetically reminds us (Psalms 33:7), **"He layeth up the depth in storehouses."** Christ Jesus counseled the people of his day to ponder the lesson of God's love as exemplified by the flower of the field and the fowl of the air. Moreover, when confronted with specific need, he drew upon the limitless storehouse of divine Love to heal disease or feed a multitude.

In our time Mary Baker Eddy discerned that the mathematical certainty with which the prophets and Christ Jesus invoked divine aid indicated the existence of basic law. Thus she declared the great First Cause which men call God, to be Principle or Mind—the one and only intelligence which governs His universe of spiritual ideas through spiritual law. Through demonstration, Mrs. Eddy found that the operation of divine Principle in human affairs heals, comforts, and annihilates fear. Thus she concluded that divine Principle is Love. With assurance, therefore, she wrote the comforting words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494), **"Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."**

♪ ♪ ♪

Obviously, divine law is as changeless as the eternal Mind which conceives it. Therefore, God's law of affluence, operative in the past, is operative now. It only awaits intelligent application to be found adequate to supply mankind's need. True prayer is not, however, mere pleading with the Eternal for needs real or imagined. Prayer, as taught in Christian Science, is the joyous and grateful recognition of the real man's at-one-ment with his Father-Mother God. Such prayer lifts thought to the limitless realm of Mind, where one thinks in terms of spiritual ideas instead of erroneous mortal concepts.

Through his at-one-ment with all inclusive, infinite Mind man is endowed with every right idea which he can ever desire or know. Certainly this was the Master's viewpoint when he declared, **"All things that the Father hath are mine"** (John 16:15).

Since the very nature of God is affluence, supply is always evidenced as the basic law governing man. The urge or impulse which is humanly translated as need is in reality satisfied when the operation of God's basic law of supply is understood as ever available and ever apparent. To human sense, need ceases when supply begins. To spiritual sense, supply is the ever present fact which becomes apparent with the unfoldment of spiritual truth in one's own consciousness.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is no denying that shortages seem real in much the same way that disease seems real. Certainly, to the sufferer, disease appears to be inevitable, something which, without his invitation, and much to his discomfort and dissatisfaction, has moved in on his premises. Likewise, shortages which threaten the existence of men and nations, appear to be developing or pending.

Christian Science repudiates the testimony of mortal sense, declaring and proving that the spiritual alone is true and real. It shows that the apparent existence of mortal sense is a supposition that truth has an opposite, namely, a lie, which appears true. The absurdity of a "true lie" is obvious. Mortal sense is thus limited to its own absurdities. The type which it appears to assume depends upon the predominant and aggressive fear involved. But in every case it sees destitution and disaster because it cannot and does not depart from its own inherent delusion. To spiritually enlightened perception what appears as mortal sense is only a distorted view of that which is genuinely true.

♪ ♪ ♪

Christian Science does not teach that one can "think into being" material things. Spiritual ideas cannot and do not become materialized. But Christian Science does declare that spiritual ideas constitute true substance. When one recognizes spiritual values as real and tangible, spiritual law becomes operative in his behalf, liberating him from mortal mind limitations. He beholds ever present supply as fulfilling his need in the way he understands. This is what happened when food became available to a noted aviator and his men afloat on the Pacific. A recent report of an artillery captain stranded in the desert is further evidence. Following the sound of church bells he was led to a lorry of British troops who were listening to a broadcast of the bells in England. The captain's need for protection and direction was met.

"He layeth up the depth" of His love in the infinite storehouse of Mind. Demonstrations thereof are not miracles. They are the operation in human affairs of the inevitable law of Love, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls. Human efforts to meet mankind's need are constructively effective as they recognize divine law and conform thereto. So in these troubled days of alleged shortages we can confidently turn to divine Mind, knowing that all real needs are met now, because God's fathomless love for man is a storehouse, the wideness and depth of which are unsearchable.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Sweat Memorial Art Museum, Portland, Maine, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CAPE ELIZABETH LIGHT": *A Water Color by Alice Harmon Shaw*

RESIDENT OF Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Alice Harmon Shaw paints the countryside and the seacoast of Maine. In this water color, she reveals the clarity and brevity of her method. Her water-color brush aims to establish the great masses of design first, and then it dwells with decisiveness upon architectural forms, setting them sturdily on their rocky base.

Paging Sam Lawson

HE MOVES amiably and unenergetically across the pages of an old green book—a book "entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871," a book whose author is much better known as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But, in "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," Harriet Beecher Stowe captured and placed between covers the essence of an era, a locality, and a people.

In early-nineteenth-century New England, travel and communication were slow and difficult. Books and periodicals were scarce. And, when the gray Atlantic matched its stormy voice against the winter wind, and the snow lay piled four feet before the doors, a good storyteller was welcomed with delight by grown people and children alike and given a warm seat by the hearthstone. Storytelling, in those days, was "an art and an accomplishment. . . . And, in all Oldtown, there was no better storyteller than Sam Lawson."

♪ ♪ ♪

Sam was lanky of form and lugubrious of visage, given to the wailing of psalm tunes in a doleful minor key. He was not noted for his industry, but was nonetheless dearly loved by the children. His collection of stories ranged from the ridiculous to the weird and speculative. And, through every one of them, the reader feels the changing color and tempo of the vigorous New England seasons, the heartbeat of rural New England over a hundred years ago. This was a New England whose older folk remembered the Indian troubles and the Revolution and did not hesitate to rank beside these historic recollections their own local legends and dramas. Told in Sam's vernacular, they become real and personal.

To him in whose blood the dark pines and stormy tides of New England still sing, even though generations lie between him and some rocky Atlantic harbor where his forebears stepped ashore, the book is like a homecoming. In it he will find the spicy expressions of some relative whose talk he dimly remembers. On rocky New England farms and in the sleepy streets of green and white New England villages, these expressions were born and they will make a sweet, homely music in his ears. He will laugh over Parson Carryl's attempt to hatch turkey eggs by setting the old gobbler on them, and over the unsympathetic tithing-man's "come-uppance" when he himself fell asleep in meeting. He will make the run from Camden to Boston aboard the tight little sloop *Brilliant*, spinning sea yarns with the others in the captain's cabin. He will stand with lovely Ruth Sullivan before the mysterious old Sullivan looking-glass, and he will wait breathlessly as the hardy adventurers of the neighborhood dig, at midnight, for "Captain Kidd's money," while the full September moon shows the color of the huckleberry bushes against Captain Kidd's rock, and two whippoorwills on the great Cap'n Brown elm trees answer each other "back and forward, sort o' solitary like."

♪ ♪ ♪

The names of places are a delight. It is one thing to read these names in formal books of history and geography; and quite another to find them strewn about casually, with no explanation or elaboration, as if you lived in the vicinity. The stories do not merely tell of old New England. They are old New England. It is intimate and neighborly to know that "Deliverance Scranton over to Sherburne" is Colonel Eph's daughter; that Grandfather "started out through the woods over to Concord"; that "Pompey Lovejoy lived over by Pomp's pond in Andover"; that Sam put down a parlor carpet for Sapphira Clark, "up to Lexington"; that a certain astounding event was talked of "clear over to Needham"; and that Captain Stanwood's father "sailed out of Gloucester." And, if the expatriated Yankee finally comes again to the soil of his forefathers, to hear the same names fall casually from the lips of present-day New Englanders, he feels that he has touched permanence—the things that have always been the same and will not change.

"Of making many books there is no end." New times produce new books—pertinent, strong, necessary books. But sometimes, in the midst of the problems and responsibilities of charting the course, it is good to renew acquaintance with books like "Sam Lawson"—to feel down until our feet are resting on something as simple, substantial and straight-beamed as the decks of the old sailing-vessels of New England. Then, if we lift our eyes, we shall find the mariner's star.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The Blue Cranes

Three forms, beating slow wings,
swing over the point of the Island.
Below them the land is being covered
by the fold of the incoming tide;
and they contend with the tide of the air.

D. S.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

EM TODOS OS TEMPOS, por ocasião de épocas de penúria, um número incalculável de pessoas têm-se volvido a Deus e viram que se proveu à sua necessidade. Em louvor ao constante amor e carinho de Deus, o Salmista, em palavras poéticas, lembra-nos (Salmos 33:7), "Ele . . . amontoa em tesouros os abismos". Cristo Jesús aconselhava o povo do seu tempo a ponderar a lição do amor de Deus como o exemplificavam as flores do campo e as aves dos céus. Além disso, quando se viu confrontado com necessidade específica, recorreu à abundância ilimitada do Amor divino para curar os doentes ou alimentar a multidão.

Nos nossos dias Mary Baker Eddy discerniu que a certeza matemática com a qual os profetas e Cristo Jesús invocavam o auxílio divino indicava a existência de lei básica. Por isso ela declarou que a grande Causa Primária a qual os homens denominam Deus, é Princípio ou Mente—a única e exclusiva inteligência que através de lei espiritual governa Seu universo de idéias espirituais. Pela demonstração, Mrs. Eddy descobriu que a operação do Princípio divino nos afazeres humanos cura e conforta os homens, e elimina o mêdo. Daí ela concluiu que o Princípio divino é Amor. Ela escreveu, portanto, com convicção as seguintes palavras na página 494 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "O Amor divino sempre satisfez e sempre satisfará a tôda necessidade humana."

Naturalmente, a lei divina é tão imutável como a Mente eterna que a concebe. Portanto, a lei divina de afluência, que era operante no passado, opera também agora. Apenas é necessário que essa lei seja inteligentemente aplicada para que supra as necessidades da humanidade. A verdadeira prece não é, todavia, rogar junto ao Eterno para que venha preencher necessidades reais ou imaginárias. A oração, assim como é ensinada na Ciência Cristã, é o reconhecimento alegre e cheio de gratidão, de que o homem real está uno com seu Pai-Mãe Deus. Tal prece eleva o pensamento ao reino ilimitado da Mente, onde o pensamento se expressa em termos de idéias espirituais e não em errôneos conceitos mortais.

Pela sua união com a Mente infinita que tudo inclue, o homem está dotado de cada uma das idéias justas que êle sempre pode desejar ou conhecer. Certamente era êste o ponto de vista do Mestre quando declarou: "Tudo quanto o Pai tem é meu" (S. João 16:15).

Desde que a verdadeira natureza de Deus é afluência, o suprimento evidencia-se sempre como lei básica a governar o homem. O estímulo ou impulso que humanamente se traduz como necessidade fica realmente satisfeito quando se compreender que a operosidade de Deus, na Sua lei básica de suprimento, é sempre utilizável e está sempre aparente. Ao sentido humano a necessidade cessa quando o suprimento começa. Ao sentido espiritual o suprimento é o fato sempre presente, que se torna aparente com o desenvolvimento da verdade espiritual na nossa própria consciência.

Não se pode negar que as insuficiências parecem ser reais da mesma forma como a doença parece real. Ao sofredor, a doença parece certamente ser inevitável, alguma coisa que, sem ser convidada, e para seu desconforto e contra o seu gôsto, se alojou entre as suas perspectivas. Da mesma forma as insuficiências que ameaçam a existência dos homens e das nações parecem ser iminentes ou estar em desenvolvimento.

A Ciência Cristã repudia o testemunho do sentido mortal, declarando e provando que só o espiritual é verdadeiro e real. Ela mostra que a aparente existência do sentido mortal é uma suposição de que a verdade tenha algo que se lhe oponha, isto é, uma mentira que parece ser verdadeira. O absurdo de uma "mentira verdadeira" é evidente. O sentido mortal fica desta forma limitado aos seus próprios absurdos. O tipo que êle parece arrogar-se depende do mêdo predominante e agressivo que a questão suscita. Mas em cada caso êle vê privação e desastre porque não pode nem quer abandonar a própria ilusão que lhe é inherente. Para a percepção espiritualmente iluminada aquilo que aparece como sentido mortal é apenas uma visão adulterada do que é genuinamente verdadeiro.

A Ciência Cristã não ensina que o indivíduo pode "remoer coisas materiais no pensamento" até que estas surjam. As idéias espirituais não podem ser nem são materializadas. Mas a Ciência Cristã declara, isso sim, que as idéias espirituais constituem verdadeira substância. Quando reconhecemos os valores espirituais como reais e tangíveis, a lei espiritual torna-se operante para nós naquilo que nos afeta, libertando-nos das limitações da mente mortal. Percebemos o suprimento sempre presente a satisfazer as nossas necessidades tal qual as compreendemos. Foi isto o que aconteceu a um notável aviador e seus homens quando, flutuando a esmo sôbre as águas do Pacífico, conseguiram obter víveres. Uma recente narrativa de um capitão de artilharia que veiu dar numa praia do deserto fornece mais uma evidência disso. Seguindo o som de sinos de igreja foi êle levado a uma viatura na qual tropas britânicas estavam ouvindo uma irradiação dos sinos da Inglaterra. A necessidade do capitão, de ser protegido e guiado, tinha sido satisfeita.

"Ele . . . amontoa . . . os abismos" ou a riqueza inextingüível de Seu amor nos infinitos tesouros da Mente. A demonstração disto, portanto, não constitue milagre. É a operação nos afazeres humanos, da inevitável lei do Amor, sem cujo conhecimento nem um passarinho cái no chão. Os esforços humanos para fazer face às necessidades da humanidade só são construtivamente eficientes quando reconhecem a lei divina e se cingem a ela. Assim, nestes dias conturbados, diante dos argumentos de insuficiências, podemos volver-nos, confiantes, à Mente divina, sabendo que tôdas as necessidades reais são satisfeitas agora, porque o amor inescrutável de Deus pelo homen é um tesouro, cuja amplidão e profundidade são insondáveis.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Hill of Cedars

This was their choice—at the edge
Of height, with roots in the rock
Under sparse soil on the ledge.
Through years they have stood the shock
Of high winds, heat, and cold.
With something unshaken to hold,
It is worth bearing some scars
To feel the spray from cloud-ships' prows
And hold a nest of stars
In the dark boughs.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Designed to Delight the Reader

THE ESSAY RESEMBLES good conversation. Good talk glances from one subject to another with no apparent method. Conversation may be entirely serious or wholly humorous, or it may be serious and humorous by turns. So it is with the essay. Some writers of this literary form are usually dignified and serious while others are humorous and light. And there are those who combine the two elements in delightful mixture. Bacon approached his subjects in serious mood, and he treated them with majestic dignity. It has been said that he seems to write with his ermine on. Mr. Stephen Leacock, even though he may have chosen some important idea, approaches it in a spirit of fun and satire. There is truth in his comparison of English and American universities in "Oxford as I See It," but he handles it humorously. Lamb was a master in the mingling of humor and pathos. A delightful example of this is found in "Old China," while "Dream Children" reveals Lamb's delicacy and pathos.

Montaigne recognized the kinship of the essay to good conversation. His comment is so sane and shrewd that it must be given in its entirety: "It is a natural, simple and unaffected speech that I love, so written as it is spoken, and such upon the paper as it is in the mouth, a pithy, sinewy, full, strong, compendious, and material speech, not so delicate and affected as vehement and piercing—rather difficult than tedious, void of affectation, free, loose and bold." . . .

The purpose of the essayist is varied. Like the talker, he may have a serious intent, or he may have no reason for writing other than the sheer love of self-expression. He may try to provoke thought in the reader; he may attempt to convince; he may write merely to please. The act of composition may have given him pleasure, and he is glad to share his enthusiasm with the reader. The tone may be light and trivial, for the essayist does not always aim to dispense knowledge, to inform, or to teach. His purpose is rather to delight his readers and to stimulate thought. —From the Introduction, by ESSIE CHAMBERLAIN, in "Essays Old and New." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Book From Britain: 1943

I hold this book from Britain in my hand.
I touch the page, a rough and yellow sheet.
The heart and fingers touch a poetry,
but never feel the format of defeat.

Oh, here is made, within the homely boards
a strength for saying all that must be said
to others far abroad; but, better still,
to self, wherein a faith in honor's fed.

The place in which these risen words are kept
is like a rustic cabin, fresh and high
atop a hill, whose lord can feed on earth,
and let the heart, ascendant, touch the sky.

Oh, book, from Britain, now, are darkly made,
but they are sun and height and food and shade!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

They Called It the "Bat"

FROM EARLIEST YEARS both Wilbur and Orville Wright were motivated by what Thorstein Veblen called the "instinct of workmanship." Their father, the Reverend Milton Wright, used to encourage them in this and never chided them for spending on their hobbies what little money they might have. But he did urge them to try to earn enough to meet the costs of whatever projects they were carrying on. "All the money anyone needs," he used to say, "is just enough to prevent one from being a burden on others."

Both brothers were fascinated by mechanics almost from the time they were conscious of interest in anything. The childhood events most vivid in the recollections of Orville Wright have had to do with mechanical devices of one kind or another. . . .

It was in a house on Adams Street, in Cedar Rapids, not long after their arrival there, that an event occurred which was to have much influence on the lives of Wilbur and Orville—as well as to have its effect on the whole human race.

Bishop Wright had returned from a short trip on church business bringing with him a little present for his two younger sons.

"Look here, boys," he said to Wilbur and Orville, holding out his hands with something hidden between them. Then he tossed the gift toward them. But instead of falling at once to the floor or into their hands, as they expected, it went to the ceiling where it fluttered briefly before it fell. It was a flying-machine, a helicopter, the invention of a Frenchman, Alphonse Pénaud. Made of cork, bamboo, and thin paper, the device weighed so little that twisted rubber bands provided all the power needed to send it aloft for a few seconds. . . . Simple as was this helicopter—they called it the "bat"—Wilbur and Orville felt great admiration for its ingenuity. . . .

Not long afterward Wilbur tried to build an improvement on that toy helicopter. If so small a device could fly, why not make a bigger one that could fly longer and higher? Orville was still too young to contribute much to the actual building of larger models, but he was keenly interested as Wilbur made several, each larger than the one preceding. To the brothers' astonishment, they discovered that the bigger the machine, the less it would fly; and if it was much bigger than the original toy, it wouldn't fly at all. They did not yet understand that a machine of only twice the linear dimensions of another would require eight times the power.—From "The Wright Brothers," by FRED C. KELLY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 35c; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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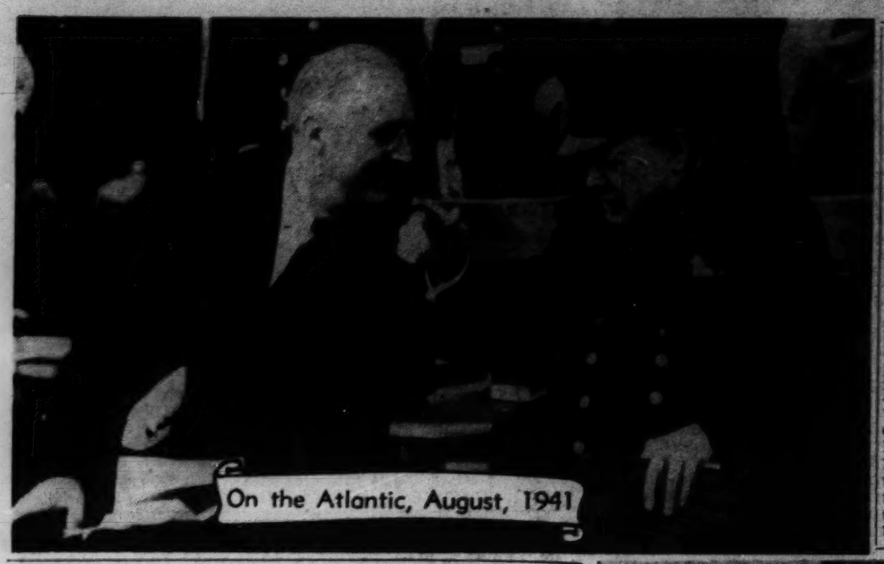
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Other Roosevelt-Churchill Meetings Set Stage for New Conferences



On the Atlantic, August, 1941

'Sixth Act'

By The Associated Press

Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Canada in his fourth trip of the war to the North American Continent, although the Atlantic Charter meeting with President Roosevelt was in American waters off the coast of Newfoundland in August, 1941, it will be his sixth meeting with President Roosevelt.

Other trips were:

Dec. 22, 1941 — Churchill and Roosevelt conferred in war-tense Washington, just 15 days after Pearl Harbor. Churchill arrived for the meeting aboard the British Battleship Duke of York and one week later he was in Ottawa, addressing the Canadian Parliament. He returned to Washington and 10 days later it was announced that the Allied leaders had conceived the Declaration of the United Nations, signed by Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China and pledging all their resources to defeat the enemy and their opposition to a separate peace.

June 18, 1942 — Churchill returned to Washington, this time by air, for conferences which, it was later announced, prepared for the invasion of North Africa.

May 11, 1943—The two allied leaders met in Washington. During the Briton's stay there, he promised, in a speech before a joint session of Congress, May 18, that Great Britain and the United States would fight "side-by-side" until talks were held and it was generally believed that they dealt with the war in the Pacific.

The Casablanca "Unconditional Surrender" Conference with President Roosevelt was Jan. 14, 1943, when, breaking all precedents, Roosevelt flew to North Africa to confer with Churchill, who had flown there from England.

No Aid to Axis in Churchill 'Who's Who'; Color of Visit Dimmed by Censorship

QUEBEC, Aug. 11 (AP)—To avoid giving the Axis any pointers on Commanders in specific war theaters brought here for the war deliberations, only the names of the British Chiefs of Staff who always accompany Mr. Churchill to such meetings were announced.

They were:

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff.

Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who commands the renowned Commandos.

The Prime Minister's wife and daughter, Mary, the latter a subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, also came along with Mr. Churchill on his fourth visit to North America since Britain went to war.

The means of transportation the Churchill party used to reach the Dominion cannot yet be divulged, but the final leg of the trip to Quebec was by train.

Also in the official party were Wing Commander G. P. Gibson, who led the squadron of planes which breached the vital Möhne and Eder dams in Germany.

Included in Mr. Churchill's personal staff were Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, the Prime Minister's personal Chief of Staff; J. M. Martin, Chief Private Secretary; T. L. Rowan, Private Secretary, and Commander C. R. Thompson, Personal Assistant.

It was disclosed that high-ranking Canadian and American military leaders were conferring with British Staff Officers while Mr. Churchill and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King were meeting in the Citadel. Among the Canadian leaders here were Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Chief of Staff for the Army; Rear Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of Staff for the Navy, and Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, Chief of Air Staff.

It was impossible to identify the American officers by name but it can be said they are taking an active part in the discussions.

Mr. Churchill was met on his arrival in the Dominion by Prime Minister King, and on hand to welcome the party when it left the train on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River were Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; the Quebec Premier, Adelard Godbout, and the Mayor of Quebec City, Lucien Borne.

Mr. King and the visiting party had tea at the Citadel yesterday afternoon, the two Prime Ministers and Mrs. Churchill dined privately there, then the men talked late into the night.

King Gave Trip Permit At Luncheon Aug. 3

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 11

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during a luncheon at Buckingham Palace Aug. 3, received the formal permission of King George VI to leave England.

The Prime Minister's last public appearance before his departure was in the House of Commons Aug. 4.

Kin Come Too

QUEBEC, Aug. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill brought his wife and youngest daughter, Mary, with him when he arrived here yesterday for a war conference, and it marked the first time either had accompanied him in one of his wartime Atlantic crossings.

Mrs. Churchill, the former Miss Clementine Hozier, is the daughter of the late Sir Henry Montague Hozier. She is a slender woman, formerly an excellent tennis player, and although her taste in clothing is not extravagant, she is regarded as being among her country's well-dressed women.

Like the British King and Queen, she and her husband are credited with having done much to keep up the morale of Londoners during the blitz days by their appearances in bombed areas and shelters.

Considered one of Britain's ablest women speakers, Mrs. Churchill often hears her husband rehearse his speeches. This tryout is not bait for flattery, for Mrs. Churchill is one of his most observant critics in matters of oratory.

Their daughter, Mary, now is a subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, which corresponds to the American Wac. She joined the service as a private in 1941 and saw action with antiaircraft batteries during raids in July, 1942.

She seldom goes to night clubs, doesn't smoke and has said that she is not a good dancer although she sings well enough.

QUEBEC, Aug. 11 (AP)—So strict was the censorship imposed that newsmen were not permitted to witness Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival yesterday from Britain and had to wait until official photographs were distributed to see how he was garbed.

The pictures disclosed the Prime Minister was wearing a dark blue, double-breasted navy-type suit and yachting cap—a costume made famous on the occasion of his first wartime conference with President Roosevelt off the Newfoundland coast.

Mr. Churchill's daughter, Mary, wore the uniform of the British Auxiliary Territorial Services, in which she is a subaltern, and his wife wore a light three-piece suit.

* * *

An unusual display of flags over the ancient citadel of Quebec provided visual evidence that the British Prime Minister is in residence there.

Shortly after Mr. Churchill's arrival, the Union Jack and the Canadian ensign made their appearance on a single staff, with the former uppermost.

* * *

Soldiers and Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, the latter in their highly visible scarlet tunics, spread a cordon around the Citadel where Mr. Churchill and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada were conferring, and around the near-by Chateau Frontenac where their chiefs of staff were housed. The Canadian Government took over three floors of the famous hostelry for the duration of the parleys.

* * *

A large number of British and Canadian reporters and a handful of Americans quartered in another hotel are summoned to receive official announcements by a dinner bell, which is clanged loudly on every floor of the establishment.

* * *

High wooden barricades, newly erected, block approaches to the Citadel, an old French fortress on the heights overlooking Quebec and the St. Lawrence River which normally is a mecca for sightseers.

* * *

It looked to visitors as if gasoline rationing in Canada had brought a return to horse-and-buggy days in Quebec, where a long array of carriages and horses was drawn up in the street leading to the Chateau Frontenac. But it turned out that they always had been on hand to bid for tourist trade even when there was no gasoline shortage.

* * *

For days before Prime Minister Churchill came to Quebec a strange and uncertain atmosphere settled over this ancient Capital.

Income travelers on trains and boats were given neatly printed slips advising them that "for reasons beyond our control," the great hostelry on the hill—the Chateau Frontenac—would be closed to guests from Aug. 7 to Aug. 27.

Those already in residence were politely but firmly told they must vacate their rooms by the evening of Aug 7

* * *

Early this week squads of smartly uniformed members of the United States women's services, top sergeants and technicians of the Signal Corps, beribboned officers of Canadian and British armed forces, and civilian officials began to arrive and disappear within the Chateau Frontenac.

There were many "explanations" of these strange happenings, and many guesses, but few of them were correct except among the small group of those who knew but scarcely dared discuss it among themselves

* * *

Newspaper reporters were among the earliest nonofficial arrivals. They came in a steadily increasing stream beginning last week end, representing the news agencies, newspapers, photo agencies, and radio from all over the Continent.

Some were not quite sure what it was all about but all knew it was "something big."

Washington, December, 1941

Neutrals Cool to Allied Ban On Asylum for Axis Leaders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the matters presumably scheduled for discussion at the Roosevelt-Churchill talks is the problem of refugee Axis leaders and war criminals, which, since the Allied warnings to the neutrals on that matter last month, remains in a state of uncertainty.

Although the warnings had been forcefully worded, reports from Turkey, Switzerland, and Sweden at laest have not indicated immediate concurrence. President Roosevelt on July 31 had warned neutrals against giving asylum to "Mussolini, prominent Facists or other war criminals."

Moscow had said it "would consider the granting of asylum or any help to war criminals who may attempt to hide on neutral territory a violation of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting," and London at the same time instructed its representatives in neutral countries that it would "regard any shelter, assistance or protection given" to Fascist leaders or war criminals, "as a violation of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting."

Despite the strong representations, however, some at least of the neutrals appear disposed to stand on their rights. A Reuters report from Ankara a few days ago said that a reply to the Allies' warning had been drawn up by the Turkish Foreign Office and that it did not accept the Allied proposition.

Should this prove to be the Turkish attitude it would, in the opinion of legal experts in this country open the way for Hitler, Himmler, and other high Nazi officials to escape trial and punishment. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister was reported negotiating for purchase of a Swiss villa.

Attitude of Neutrals

Reuters further reported that Switzerland would take an attitude in line with that of Turkey and that the press there was insistent that the Swiss Government maintain its free right to extend asylum as in the past.

The Swedish Foreign Office has made no comment. General views of Swedish newspapers ranged from reminders that the granting of protection to political refugees was a matter for every sovereign state to decide for itself, to statements that "war criminals must be refused every form of asylum."

Commenting on the Turkish and Swiss reports, experts on international law said that any neutral country to which Hitler, Mussolini or any other Axis leaders charged with war guilt might flee could give or refuse sanctuary and be wholly within their rights.

The comment of the Berlin Radio was that the Allies' request for denial of asylum to Axis leaders was a "gross violation" of international law.

"Probably no legal term is more misunderstood or used with less accuracy than the term 'right of asylum,'" one authority said. "Such a thing does not really exist in the modern law. The term arose in the Middle Ages when fugitives from vengeance took refuge in churches or other sacred places. This was an entirely different state of society.

Right Works Two Ways

"Today the term becomes meaningless, because in the modern world the right of any state to either extradite under a treaty, if there is a treaty, or to expel any offender who comes within its jurisdiction is well settled, so that the so-called right of asylum is merely the right of the state either to grant or to withhold the privilege of residence within its territories.

"The United States and other civilized nations have extradition treaties and are bound by those treaties to extradite those who have committed offenses falling within the treaties. According to most of those treaties except in the case of political offenses, each government will act according to its own wishes and interests in the matter of surrendering those who may be asked for by another state or in refusing entrance to those whom they deem undesirable. This is precisely what we do in regard to aliens whom we consider undesirable for residence in this country.

"Therefore, Switzerland, Turkey or any other nation in which Hitler or Mussolini or any other of the international gangsters sought refuge would be wholly within its rights in either refusing to let them come into the country, or if it allowed them to come into the country, to refuse to surrender them.

"The only disadvantage in such refusal might be to incur the displeasure of the United Nations if they requested such surrender, but the nation so refusing would be wholly within its settled rights under international law unless in some way the matter were governed by existing extradition treaties."

Quebec Waited 'Big News' But No Leak Came

QUEBEC, Aug. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival here was the sequel to days of bustle and uncertainty that mystified residents and travelers.

Persons arriving here received official notices that "for reasons beyond our control" the leading hostelry, the Chateau Frontenac—where Mr. Churchill has set up an office for his visit—would be closed to guests from Aug. 7 to Aug. 27.

At the same time guests at the hotel were asked to check out by the evening of Aug. 7.

This week, squads of women of the U. S. Services, Signal Corps members, Canadian asd British armed force officers and civilian officials began streaming into the Chateau.

Everybody began to "explain" and guess at what was going on—but those who really knew remained mum.

Officials Move In

Canadian and American officials moved into the Chateau and into the Vice-Regal residence of the Citadel behind the Chateau, while a near-by hotel was cleared to make way for others, including newspapermen.

Meantime, the Chateau's rooms were transformed into offices and conference chambers, and armed force members took up guard around the structure while Royal Canadian Mounted Police watched its doors.

U. S. Signal Corps and Canadian communications experts set up wiring for the quick interchange of information between Quebec and other United Nations Capitals.

The scores of newspapermen arriving had known only that "something big" was going to break, and the first hint they had of what it was came late Monday at a press conference with Col. O. M. Biggar, Canadian censorship chief, and Wartime Information Board representatives.

All Understood

At no time during the conference was the name of a delegation's leader mentioned, but it was all understood by then.

Quarters for the Prime Minister himself are in the historic Citadel, which, though ancient, affords comfortable accommodations. Canadian Governors-General customarily spend part of each summer there, usually late in September. Citadel Hill, crowning eminence of Cape Diamond which looks out over the broad St. Lawrence River, is ivy-grown and moated.

It is a short walk down the hill to the Chateau Frontenac. This modern luxury hotel is built on the ruins of the long-crumbled Chateau St. Louis, home of early Canadian Viceroys. The hostelry has a soaring skyscraper central structure that towers above the surrounding sprawling spacious buildings started a century ago.

In the hotel, conferences are expected to take place between the Combined Chiefs of Staff and their army of advisers, all accompanied by uniformed and civilian clerks and stenographers.

Washington, June, 1942

'Ghost' Road Uncovered By Allies in Sicily

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FIGHTING TOWARD RANDAZZO, Sicily, Aug. 9. Delayed. (AP)—American forces which have smashed in mule-pack mountain warfare to within seven miles of Randazzo, key road junction northeast of famous Mount Etna have captured the western terminus of a long-sought German supply road.

This hidden highway, which is not shown on any map, was one of the chief factors enabling the Nazis to bring up heavy artillery, ammunition, and troops into the rugged terrain between Cesaro in the hills and San Agata on the North Coast. The Americans, trying a flanking movement north of Cerami, Troina, and Cesaro on the road, were held up for days because of a concentration of fire power the enemy was able to bear on them as the result of this unsuspected additional supply channel.

A study of aerial photographs of the entire area gave the first hint of the existence of this phantom military road, but it was so artfully concealed that it was almost invisible from above.

Today, combat engineers, opening the Cesaro Road to San Agata, found the western terminus at Angeli, about one third of the way between Cesaro and the sea. Because of pockets of enemy resistance, they were unable to follow it to the juncture of the Cesaro-Randazzo road, about six miles west of Randazzo.

Discussing the discovery of this "ghost" road along which the Germans brought up a long-range 240-millimeter piece to slow up the United States movement through the hills, impeding the use of heavy batteries, Lieut. Col. John Schermerhorn of Three Rivers, Mich., engineering officer who was one of the first to find the missing road said it was approximately 12 feet wide and apparently was used by the Germans only for essential traffic going to the front.

Casablanca, January, 1943

Wide World, Harris and Ewing, Associated Press.

They Meet Again

When Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt meet in Quebec, it will be their sixth conference. The first, held at sea in August, 1941, resulted in the formulation of the Atlantic Charter. At Washington in December the same year Mr. Churchill addressed a joint session of Congress. And in the American capital again in June, 1942, they laid the basis for new joint strategy.

Casablanca followed in January, 1943, laying the basis for the military developments which have swept the Axis from control of the Mediterranean. Many of the same British military advisers who took part in the "unconditional surrender" session have accompanied Mr. Churchill to Quebec. Four months later the British Prime Minister was again in Washington and the conferences included the top-flight military leaders of the two nations.

Washington, May, 1943

Need for Unity Tempers Talk Of Blow for Victory This Year

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's journey across the Atlantic for his sixth wartime meeting with President Roosevelt stirred spontaneous and optimistic talk in London today of a "victory-this-year" assault on Europe.

But an important emphasis was placed on the need for unity among all the Allied nations.

The Times, of London, in an editorial dealing with the Atlantic Charter which was an outgrowth of another Roosevelt-Churchill meeting two years ago, stressed the necessity for unity among the Americans, British and Russians.

"If mutual jealousies were to drive these three countries along separate paths of narrowly-interpreted self-interest," the Times said, "or if national rivalries and ambitions of lesser powers were allowed to assert themselves to the detriment of a firmly-welded common organization for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of peace, then little hope would exist of averting a fresh calamity for Europe and the world."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's newspaper, the Yorkshire Post, said, however, it was understood that he had been invited but was unable to attend. The Post added that Stalin was being informed of developments "almost hourly."

Declaring that the problems facing Churchill and Roosevelt are more than just military, the Post said:

"The hour is at hand when it will be imperative for the United Nations to pursue a united course not only with regard to military operations but equally with regard to the politics of Europe.

"It could hardly be expected that Marshal Stalin would be able to travel to Montreal or Washington at the present time; but it is nonetheless important that all steps be taken to secure a far-reaching agreement with Soviet Russia on war-winning and peace-making."

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said:

"Only one disappointment, which the principals, themselves, avow frankly, clouds this sixth war conference of the President and Premier. That is the absence of Premier Stalin, upon whose sturdy shoulders the main burden of the battle still falls."

Vast Scrap Tonnage Collected in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Scrap collections in the United Kingdom since September, 1941, have yielded 500,000 tons of iron and steel railings, 400,000 tons of which have been converted to munitions, and the remainder held in stock by the Iron and Steel Control and dealers, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Your Kitchen Should Have Tools Handy

By Elizabeth Woolley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are the seas of soups and salads in your house so thick that you haven't popped up to look at your kitchen lately? Then perhaps you have been walking two sides of a triangle every time you traveled from stove to icebox. Look, in any case, at the location of your work table.

Kitchens and closets are perverse. They seem to get complicated in no time. They are the feminist's slide rule. They multiply containers, but cannot divide the contents. They add gadgets, but do not always subtract the work. To be a friend to your belongings is to do a Donald Nelson on them, boiling them down to a pile of essentials.

A friend of mine, whose business was to collect objects of art to sell, and who loved every piece she collected, gave me this Spartan rule: "Never keep anything you don't use or think of during the period of one year." Spartan you will need to be, for the trick utensil you bought two years ago will suddenly learn to speak, with your voice,—"Better not give it away, I might use it even tomorrow." Doesn't it sound natural?

Simplicity Plus Color

But better design is simplicity, with an accent on color. The designer says to nimself, "Allocation, relocation, decoration. Are the sieves, pans, lids, seasonings, and spoons within reach of one hand, or do I have to cross arms back over the packaged cereals for the seasoning, as if I were playing 'Narcissus' on the piano?"

Relocating the stepladder is a good test of this theory. Usually we find it in the back hall to get it out of sight. But why out of sight? Doesn't a ladder add to the treacherous tangle of mops and brooms? Consider hanging it from a big wooden peg right in the kitchen itself. The walls might as well be useful. Look for a location beside a door. A bright red peg and a bright red ladder. (Or blue, if you happen to veer away from brightness.)

Kitchen decoration should be functional, in that it depends upon the arrangement of the tools themselves in rows, in horizontal shelves, on the backs of doors for its effect. The pleasing rhythm of knives in a case is balanced by a rackful of condiments in colored jars. For objects outside cupboards are usually in containers as a protection against dust, while lids, tins, glasses, and plates are better off behind closed doors. Except that there is the French school, which loves its graduated copper pots in a row, gleaming in plain sight. And one admits that it is art to put even a glimmer on a copper pot.

Paint an Ally

Lacking such swank, the imaginative owner does, however, put all the gadgets in the same uniform, the coat and zest of color. Chairs, no matter how odd in shape, are vitalized by the same color make-up which borders the windows and veneers the dustpan and brush. Quick-drying lacquer-enamel does the trick, but be sure you stand the chair on its head in order to paint its legs first. Or else you might be surprised to find yourself groveling around the floor underneath the chair. After righting it, however, check it over, for paint runs. If you are interested in easy ways to get other colors besides red and blue, try mixing a can of red plus a can of magenta. Result, American Beauty. Or a can of red plus a can of ivory. Result, Coral. These colors are more dramatic with all white walls and woodwork, for it is all too plain, when the brush travels too freely, that the kitchen will look like a zebra.

Animation, though, is a good thing. One of the best schemes I have seen included a frieze of "Decal" (transfer) ducks just under the ceiling line. The floor was blue, the counters matched, the walls were yellow with ducks deeper and ceiling white. Red and white gingham curtains were warm and inviting as well as the three coal black kittens which were "flooral" animation, according to the owner. But there was one thing terribly aggravating about that kitchen. The dishwasher stood in her own light, for the central fixture just couldn't swing around a person's shoulder. A little advice and a 20-watt fluorescent strip over the sink above the gingham curtains fixed all that. And a painted wood valance did give it that clever home-magazine touch.

Nevertheless, some of today's most ingenious ideas come from the old-fashioned kitchens whose limitations tend to discourage all but the most persistent. Graduated shelves in width, window glass in ye olde closet door, so you can see something, and finally phosphorescent lines of paint applied around door frames, ice-chest handles, light switches, step edges, and hand rails and even on match boxes. Why? This chemical ingredient soaks up light during the daytime and gives it off during the night. So, forgetting the salt and pepper after someone put out the light was not the grope that it used to be. Ideas, like periscopes, pop up in the most unexpected places, don't they?

By a Staff Photographer

(Left) Owner modernizes but leaves character to the old kitchen, with the tablecloth and chair maintaining a hundred-year-old tradition. Swing curtains to let in more air indicate the new practicality. (Right) This work space out of an old closet makes a hero out of the man of the house who dreamed up and constructed its most interesting feature, a sliding cookbook rest at reading level. Give him a big hand, ladies, You'll notice it keeps the cookbook out of the dough.

Army Wife Finds Civilian World All New

By Ethel Raynor McDonald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A wife in the regular army, making her last move paid for by the War Department, seldom ships her things home — because she hasn't any, outside the service. If she goes to a city, though she be city-bred, she does it with some trepidation after years of absence. In fact, her transformation is abrupt and quite complete, following a lifetime of restricted, service-protected, tradition-upholding living. It is as though she took a list of the customs of the service, tore it through the middle, and dropped it with reluctant finality into the wastebasket.

Her army informalities vanish, her slavishly-followed code of formalities are without significance, and, at first, she is like a woman in a strange land. Hatless, gloveless, and often coatless on a military reservation, in the city she never emerges minus a matching tout ensemble. Where formerly, much like a seasoned suburbanite, she called greetings to all her neighbors, now she wears a stiffened manner like a coat of armor.

In a hotel, temporarily she feels uncomfortably certain that the elevator girl, the room clerk, the assistant manager, and the ubiquitous doormen know her innermost schemes about going and coming. Despite her clever endeavors to slip out of side doors with the weekly laundry, the doorman is there to look suspiciously at the typewriter case into which she has compressed it. A bag of fruit is a bundle, and a bundle looks shoddy in a lobby. And, by the way, a service wife usually carries the bundle—or the umbrella—because they're practically proscribed by uniform regulations!

Adventure Ahead

Once out of the hotel and away from it, however, the new world lures her. Not knowing a soul, timid but hoping for adventure, she gulps down her food as she eats alone in restaurant after restaurant, and gradually learns to take time with menu and meal and to overcome self-consciousness.

Hunting an apartment, then waiting for moving day and the arrival of the furniture, she wonders if by some miracle she can condense furnishings for large army quarters into her modest new flat. Meanwhile she scans the woman's page, etc., for local entertainment. Daytimes, she visits art exhibits large and small, current and permanent, surrealistic and conventional, polishing up an ancient, flagging interest. Presently she develops some taste. Club rooms abound with lectures free and otherwise; talks are also rampant in libraries, art institutions and museums, and she takes them in by the dozen.

Her ideas, at first resistant to change, break through conservative shackles. She tackles a shrewd-looking fine-arts guard about the meaning of unfathomable paintings, hopeful that he might be sharing their secret with the painter. But the guard shrugs his shoulders, confessing without shame that he rarely looks at them.

But now the army wife shakes off the last increment of suburbanism, thinks maybe her judgment's as good as the next, and makes her own artful decisions. She even voices an opinion of a book review to the lady next her and finds, with delight, a coinciding viewpoint. They exchange cards, promise visits, and a step is taken toward a possibly stimulating acquaintance.

These Are People, Too

She picks up a certain amount of city patois that makes her feel more as though she belonged. Courage and curiosity, long dormant in the army wife, are roused to defy the city's indifference. And soon she is discovering that the city is honeycombed with all kinds of erstwhile timid souls. Some are in little theater movements, some are obscure musicians making initial appearances in neighborhood concert halls, some are free-lance writers persistently resubmitting manuscripts in the hope of publishing the next time. And there are also the army brides working in every conceivable capacity from beauty salon operators to riveters, filling the empty hours till their men come home.

A feeling of comradeship awakens a greater responsiveness to friendly gestures which at first she regarded with some suspicion. She wants to belong.

But, in time, moving day and the furniture arrive, and presently the army wife is settled. She begins to discover neighbors as amiable as those in the service: city folk seem to be people. She begins to get adjusted and the city becomes her home.

Any House Is Home If Home's in the Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here, near an army camp and a war plant, the homes are almost all trailers. Huddled together, each under a narrow awning, they brave the ceaseless sunlight, their rows of bright-colored zinnias stiff and ruffled against small white fences. Every evening the fragrance of their suppers, mingled with musical clash of silver and clatter of dishes, floats across the parched green fields into our window.

Of all the houses I have ever seen, I would choose these dwellings as the very spirit and symbol of home. Throughout the world today people are exchanging the semblance for the substance of home, and many are realizing as never before that home is not a house; indeed, it is not three dimensional at all, but is an idea which may be expressed wherever we are, just as these new pioneers, shut into their narrow trailers, find ways with flowers and fences to show forth the home in their hearts.

Our first home was a huge gray room with a fireplace and two enormous couches. No breath of air stirred, and not a sunbeam ever came in the window, but it was cool and enchanted like some inner recess of a palace. The kitchen was microscopic, and the bathroom so full of coiled pipes and peeling paint that we twined ivy around to hide it. But there was space to hang almost every new picture we painted though one of my portraits kept falling into the kitchen sink, and John's horses over the bath tub would clatter down in the middle of the night.

Not Just a Room

I remember how amazed we always were when someone spoke of our house as a "room." A room! It was innumerable rooms—bedroom, studio, dining room, playhouse—we could never believe it was less than all of these. To this day it seems the most spacious of all our living places.

Later there was a five-room apartment by the river full of golden light and boisterous wind. How proudly I watched my clothesline of sparkling garments dancing in the sunlight on the roof on dark days or fighting the wind with a wild exhilaration. After supper I loved to look down upon the blue-gray evening where the people hastening home moved in a scurrying counterpoint along the graying sidewalk.

And then, just as John's work began to appear on the newsstands, a new life began, and we had to find a home near an army camp in the deep South.

But Still a Home

We lived in a tiny kitchen with an ancient towering bed, a hot water tank, a big sink, and a crochety rocking chair. And, somehow, without our pictures and with none of our things, it was the most purely and truly home of all our houses. The clock said we had three hours to be together, but we knew better. We would walk up on the high gray hill and read our favorite poems, or stay at home in our house and watch the candles flicker the moments away while we sat serenely outside the flow of time in an unclocked herenowness of our own.

Sometimes I think if we had to choose among our houses, we would take the one near the air base in the field of golden grass where we lived in a light-filled room with no heat, no phone, no hot water and many field mice. Every morning at five when John left, a handful of sparkling stars was scattered over the broad fields, and wind among the grasses was singing a silver song to itself. I'd put on my fur coat and go back to bed again, but not to sleep. There was too much to think about.

The day at last came when there were vacancies near by and we could choose in a measure where we would live. We found spotless rooms in immaculate houses with beautiful kitchens and elaborate tiled baths and flawless heating systems. And we, who had rebelled so often against the trouble and the cold, discovered that we could not bear to leave our windy house. We stayed.

Since then we have known beauty and bareness, comfort and inconvenience, and sometimes the poorest places have bestowed the purest joy. We never know what tomorrow we may move again to an unknown, far-off place; but wherever we may live from now on, I do not think it can ever be more nor less than home.

M. G. M.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

This Is Fashion, by Elizabeth Burris-Meyer. (Harper & Brothers. $6.00.)

This is a $6 book, and it's something more than light summer reading. We'll confess to having merely skimmed the volume, which is imposing in bulk, attractive in format, and carefully organized as a reference book for the serious student of Fashion. Even to a casual flipper of the pages, it has a certain fascination. In describing the dress, accessories, coiffures, fabrics—and yes, even the furniture—of successive periods, the author has succeeded in mirroring with surprising comprehensiveness the life of the times.

All-Out Arlene, by H. I. Phillips (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $1.75).

This tale recounts the varied experiences of a fictional but patriotic Arlene Applegate who joined the Wacs. It abounds in wisecracks that are neither subtle nor delicate, but even with all its hilarity, the book has moments of seriousness that touch close to the heart. Arlene's adventures are those of many a sister, sweetheart, wife or mother seen in uniform today. Perhaps that's why this book has a somewhat deeper appeal than can be explained by its light-hearted humor.

Home Canning Made Easy, by Miriam Williams. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

In spite of the engaging title, home canning still looks to us like a full-sized job—but there's no doubt that books like this can greatly simplify the work for anyone not thoroughly experienced in the art. This author has thoughtfully set down variations in processing times necessary in high altitudes. Methods of drying and brining foods are included, too—you can take your choice!

—and now—pamphlets!

It looks as if some of the most useful literature of the day is between paper covers! We mean the little booklets designed for publicity purposes, but edited to serve the public and to help folks cope with the routine complexities of wartime days. Two pamphlets of this type which have turned up recently deserve mention:

The Care and Use of Electrical Appliances in the Home (Revised Wartime Edition), prepared by Westinghouse Home Economics Institute and distributed free to those who ask local Westinghouse retailers for it.

How to Take Care of Your Clothes, prepared and distributed free, on request, by Dan River Mills, 40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Thank You

For homey table's candle light,
For tiny winking stars at night,
Each day I learn the joy it brings
To thank Thee, Lord, for little things.

Ruth Grant Jensen

Pugh Prepares to Tour Fronts As Chaplain Representative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Rev. Dr. William B. Pugh of Philadelphia today made final preparations for his tour of the battle fronts as Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and as the representative of Protestantism, following a luncheon in his honor here yesterday. Dr. Pugh succeeds the late Bishop Adna Wright Leonard, of the Methodist Church, who was fatally injured in an airplane crash in Iceland last May.

"I know that I am coming back the humblest man in America, because I will have seen our sons and our daughters in such a spirit of devotion to high ideals and high thoughts and loyalty to their endeavors as is almost impossible to describe," he declared.

"The chaplains need to be reminded of what the church expects of them when they get back home, when the aftermath comes. Although the peace will bring great joy to our hearts, it will also bring such responsibility to our lives as we have never before seen in our experiences."

Dr. Hugh stressed that the present "tragic hour in world history" seemed to emphasize the importance of "the unit of Christians throughout the world." He said he had received greetings from representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, and had also been requested to get in touch with chaplains of the Jewish religion in foreign fields.

He voiced the hope that Americans will realize that the "religious impulse is uppermost in the present conflict."

Dr. Pugh is on leave as Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Among those joining to honor him were Dr. Clarence M. Gallup, Recording Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. George Wieland, Secretary of the Home Department of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Ralph H. Long, Executive Director of the National Lutheran Council; Dr. Ralph Stoody, representing the Methodist Church; Dr. J. Quinter Miller, Associate General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church.

New Medical-Authority Contest Looms Upon Congress' Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A new contest over medical authority is developing in anticipation of Congress' return to Washington next month.

It concerns a provision Congress wrote into the Children's Bureau $4,400,000 appropriation for childbirth care of enlisted men's wives.

Osteopaths succeeded in getting into the bill a proviso that no part of the appropriation could be used to carry out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetric cases which discriminates between persons licensed under state law to practice obstetrics. The law also states that no patient shall be prevented from having the services of "any practitioner of her own choice paid for out of this fund so long as state laws are complied with."

The Children's Bureau is not satisfied with this provision and neither is the regular allopathic medical profession. The American Medical Association made a fight on it when it was before Congress, but failed to get it eliminated. Now new lines are being drawn for an attempt to have it removed when the next maternity-care appropriation is needed, probably this fall.

States'-Rights Issue

Osteopaths and chiropractors have been pushing the states'-rights issue because they are more firmly intrenched in the states than in Washington.

Government funds for maternity care for wives of servicemen have been eaten into faster than Congress anticipated.

The Government assisted financially in the birth of 20,000 babies in July alone.

Congress has appropriated $5,600,000 in two separate funds for use since April, but there will be little left when Congress gets back.

Children's Bureau officials deny that the availability of Government aid encourages servicemen's families to have more children.

Thirty-nine states now have plans in operation enabling servicemen's wives to get aid. All but six other states have plans in process of approval.

Those Eligible for Aid

In states providing these services, the wife and infant of any man serving in the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh grade of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard are eligible for care as long as similar services are not available through medical or hospital facilities of the Army or Navy or through local health agencies.

Wives and infants of the top three enlisted grades also are eligible for aid, but they must prove need.

Under the plan, expectant mothers may receive prenatal care from a qualified doctor of medicine in a clinic or at his office. At child birth, whether the mother stays at home or goes to a hospital, she and her baby may receive medical and nursing care. Complete maternity care may be provided, including a final physical examination six weeks after the baby is born, and the baby may receive medical care during its first year.

Hospital care may be authorized in any hospital, including Army and Navy hospitals, where the maternity and pediatric services have been approved by the state health agency.

Wallace to Speak for BBHH Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said Aug. 9 he would speak in Chicago Sept. 11 at a rally sponsored by supporters of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution for international collaboration after the war to preserve the peace.

Mr. Wallace's speech is to be radiocast on a national hook-up as a part of a series of similar rallies to be held in various sections of the country.

The Vice-President said he expected to discuss international collaboration in general terms. Mr. Wallace would not comment on his attitude toward the resolution, although Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, one of the authors, is to take part in the same program.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico said he and Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota would speak in Atlanta on the same day and that Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio probably would go to Denver or San Francisco.

Other meetings are being arranged.

Georgia Voting Age Cut—Girl a 'First'

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mary Annabelle Greer believes she is the nation's first qualified 18-year-old voter.

She celebrated her 18th birthday yesterday by registering for future elections soon after Gov. Ellis Arnall issued a proclamation declaring the results of the recent election in which a constitutional amendment lowered Georgia's voting age from 21 to 18.

Georgia, the first state to give 18-year-olds the right to vote, passed the amendment, 42,284 to 19,682. Only 15 per cent of Georgia's registered voters participated in last Tuesday's election.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about resourceful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details of gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BATAAN—"Dispensable" held up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on Big business.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom guest.—M. Y. C.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLOCKED TRAIL—Tim Holt vs. Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crowt that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape in Finnish seaplane.—M.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in better than ordinary Western.—M. Y. C.
BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—here and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley crooks.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRIME DOCTOR—Past of former crook, who loses memory, catches up with him, but he sets himself right with world. Routine melodrama.—M. Y.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and woman saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide move of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-troubadour in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under suspicion of rounding up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spies, and comic detective.—M. Y.
GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Relush of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet, who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialities.—M. Y. C.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Another version of end of Heydrich as result of activities of Czech underground.—M. Y. C.
HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT AIN'T MY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing, Glenn Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Sincere and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap clown each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M. Y.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio-humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermentov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery-farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in set-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet workable murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machine from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine assailed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about wornout manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi operator exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.
TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted, but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Claudette Colbert
In "So Proudly We Hail."

Recent Releases

ABOVE SUSPICION—Helen MacInnes's mystery story about man and wife on a mission for the British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
LET'S FACE IT—Bob Hope and Betty Hutton romp through a passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining. If routine, western mixing thrills with comedy scenes and songs, as rancher returns from an unjust prison sentence and rounds up the gang responsible.—M. Y. C.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused, with his knowing horse Trigger helping the entertainment along.—M. Y. C.

U. S. Servicemen Study While They Fight

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 10 (AP)—A soldier studies algebra while bouncing along an African bush trail in a jeep; another finds 30 hours a week in the midst of field maneuvers to study radio operation and telegraphy.

Such pictures are not fancy; they are part of the record of the United States Armed Forces Institute. Scores of statements like these are on file at the Institute's headquarters.

They express the appreciation of some 40,000 soldiers, sailors, Marines, Coast Guards, Wacs, Waves, and Spars now enrolled in the courses offered by the Institute in co-operation with 82 universities and colleges.

6,000 Letters Daily

Mail sacks bring an average of 1,500 applications a week, in addition to about 6,000 lesson reports and letters each day.

Thumbing through the stack, Lieut. Col. William R. Young, Institute commandant, comes upon a sailor's apologetic note from Somewhere in the Pacific: he was unable to get ashore to buy drawing paper and had to use the back of an old map to prepare his lesson in trigonometry.

"Many of them work under handicaps," Colonel Young comments. "But they're game. They stick with it."

The Institute was founded April 1, 1942, by the War Department to serve Army personnel below the rank of commissioned officers. It was expanded later to include the other branches of the armed services. More than 700 courses are offered, some directly by the Institute, but most of them through affiliated schools.

About 60 per cent of the students are stationed overseas; the average enrollee is 25 years of age; and has been in service 17 months. The Army, insisting on uninterrupted attention to basic training, does not permit personnel to enroll until they have been in service at least four months. Members of other services can enroll two months after induction.

Nominal Cost to Students

The cost to the students is nominal. For the Institute courses, the fee is $2 each. For courses taken through co-operating schools, the fee is one half the normal charge, the other half being alloted by the branch of this service in which the enrollee is serving.

Army, Navy, and Marine Registrars direct the Institute staff, whose principal duties are checking eligibility and maintaining records. The task of correcting and grading lessons is handled by correspondence course staffs to co-operating schools.

The Institute itself offers 64 courses in high school, college and vocational subjects. These are corrected and graded by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

Many courses offered through affiliated institutions carry full academic credit. Upon successful completion of each course, a certificate of proficiency is awarded and a transcript of the student's grades is sent to the school in which he wishes to establish credit. Many courses are taken in the hope of winning a promotion.

Those looking forward to work after the war are taking specialized vocational courses such as airplane maintenance, air conditioning, mechanical drawing, and automobile repairing. The classics, bookkeeping, philosophy, languages, history—subjects in practically the whole range of human knowledge—also are offered.

Although the program is running smoothly after 15 months of operation, institute officials are developing new educational facilities all the time, such as self-teaching textbooks and foreign language instruction through use of phonograph records. Their plan is to equip American servicemen and women with a basic knowledge of the language used in whatever part of the world they are sent.

Friends Train Its Students For Postwar Work

LONDON, Aug. 11 (BIS)—In the vanguard of those who bring postwar relief to the stricken peoples of Hitler's prison Europe will be the graduates of the Friends' Emergency Relief Training Center.

These young men and women—hand-picked for their previous specialized experience in social work, frequently gained during the blitz—have undergone a three-months, fulltime course at the Center, covering every potential problem of European relief.

The comprehensive curriculum includes, first at least one hour a day spent on the study of a European language.

Added to that are courses to enable the students to tackle both the immediate and the longer-range problems with which they may be faced. There are, for instance, lectures on air raid relief, teaching how to give shelter to the homeless, how to cope with mass feeding.

As general background for the whole work, lectures are included on European history, religions, politics and culture. And finally, there are lectures on the faith and practices of the Friends, including European theological trends, the Friends' Service Council and the American Friends' Service Committee.

Those who undergo the training vary in age from 19 to 36. Each student has to be sponsored by one of three organizations which run the Center: The Friends' Ambulance Unit, whose 600 members serve in Britain, China, the Middle East, Abyssinia and Syria; and the Postwar Committee of the Friends' Service Council, a permanent organization which arose partly out of relief work after the first world war, which used to have centers in a number of European cities, and the Friends' War Relief Service, which has some 500 members in social service work.

F. B. I. Finds Pranks Worse Than Sabotage

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11 (AP)—"Horseplay" actually is hindering all-out war production more than sabotage, says Lee Pennington, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Pennington in a speech before the Ohio American Legion said that of 10,000 cases of alleged sabotage investigated since Jan. 1, only 943 instances of planned damage had been proved.

After appealing for "less horseplay on the production line," he told reporters today that "everyone likes to play, at times" and "we invariably consider this angle wherever we encounter reports of so-called sabotage."

Mr. Pennington urged care in directing the play into the proper time and place. He cited as examples of what he termed "poor judgment:"

Employees of a Chicago firm who playfully threw greasy waste at each other until, accidentally, it fell into a cauldron of hot lead. They tossed the then-smoking waste into the plant's ventilating system which carried the fumes widespread and forced momentary disruption of output.

A Tennessee plant, where, investigating reports that hand-type fire extinguishers had been emptied of carbon-tetrachloride, the FBI found they had been filled instead with water and that workers used them in "water-battles."

In another plant, Mr. Pennington said, workers threw stones onto a galvanized iron roof "just for the fun of shaking dust from the roof onto their fellow-employees.

"The size of the stones 'grew' until one day, a man let go with a 40-pound boulder. It crashed through the roof and just missed a very valuable high-precision instrument of immense value to the war effort.

"We stopped that."

Mines 20 Years Idle To Supply Iron Again

WASHINGTON—After 20 years of idleness, the old iron ore mines covering an area of 140 acres near Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, which, from prospectors' samples indicate a fairly good content of iron and manganese, are to go into production approximating 1,000 tons daily, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Tax-Revolution Seeds Sown By Chicago Building Owners

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago building owners are sowing the seeds of revolution in the conduct of city government in hope of converting the property tax into a "use tax" and thus averting a nation-wide trend to tax property on the basis of some speculative concept "of what it might be worth if this or that thing happened."

As devised by this building group headed by E. K. Hardy, Chicago building owner, the "Chicago plan" seems headed for big things in the way of modernizing what realty interests long have been calling "an archaic property-tax system as outmoded as the horse and buggy."

Looking back to the days when the nation was increasing capital values and new tax forms were introduced based on progressive conditions, Mr. Hardy declares that "no modernization has ever been made of the property-tax structure. The methods of valuing property for tax purposes were worked out in the days of covered wagons.

Taxes Paid From Profits

"As long as building values actually continued to increase in an expanding nation, rising taxes did not interfere with industrial and municipal progress. We could then pay taxes from rising profits and incomes."

Those days are over, Mr. Hardy warned, and the time has come, he said, to take into consideration the fact that taxes now surpass many incomes and do not take into account idle buildings. As a "use tax," the property assessment would hit only those building owners who were receiving incomes, he pointed out.

"I don't know," Mr. Hardy concluded, "whether real estate can continue to pay from 65 per cent to 80 per cent of the costs of local government. It may be that local government will have to curtail its activities sharply, that the state will have to take over a greater share of certain local costs, or that new forms of local revenues must be evolved. It seems evident to me, however, that in any event the local property tax must be rationalized if local government revenues from this source are to be continued and if private ownership is to be retained."

Liquid-Solid Plastic

A new plastic that can be used as a liquid as well as a solid, that will not become thick as temperatures go down or thin when temperatures go up, that will not melt at anything lower than 55 degrees Fahrenheit has been developed by the Dow Chemical Company.

A plastic that chemists have dreamed about for years since it can be used for electrical connections which are subjected to extreme heat—that is "silicon," which will be heard from after the war more than now. It overcomes the chief weaknesses of plastics—susceptibility to heat and lack of extreme hardness.

The modern plastic can be used in several forms, and while not completely tested, it appears to open new possibilities for the plastic era to come. Silicons have been developed through three years of research by the Corning Glass Company, being perfected and improved by engineers of the Dow company.

Plastic Garden Hose

That rubber garden hose that is wearing out can now be replaced with a plastic hose which will not deteriorate and is not affected by moisture, heat, light or grease.

Not only will the plastic hose weigh about six pounds less than the corresponding rubber hose of 52 feet, but its manufacturers claim that the hose can withstand much higher water pressure than rubber.

Plumbing Research

The plumbing industry is not overlooking peacetime developments while the war is on. One Salem, Ohio, plant has two separate factories, one devoted to direct war work, while the other continues the manufacture of china plumbing fixtures for use in ships, new war plants, and new homes. Thus the two plants represent two types of support which are being given to the war effort—one directly related to the war, the other indirectly related to it but performing research of vital importance to postwar housing.

Many Americans Desire To Settle in Australia

MELBOURNE, Aug. 11 (AP)—Many American servicemen desire to settle in Australia after the war, retiring United States Consul General Erle E. Dickover said tonight. "The common war has chucked the necessity of Australia-American co-operation into our lap," he added. He spoke at a farewell meeting.

AMUSEMENTS

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory — REAL ESTATE — For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

BIRMINGHAM—2028½ N. First Ave.
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
Nothing But Insurance

Montgomery 121½ Lee Street
HOME SYNDICATE, Inc.
Sales — Rentals — Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT,

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 651,030
1942 volume to date 283,753,360
1942 volume to date 61,933,519

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	49.6	Prev. day	49.0
Month ago	53.1	Year ago	38.4
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
Acme Steel (3)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+1¾
Adams Exp (.15g)	18	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Multi 1	3	18½	18¼	18½	
Air Reduction 1a	7	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	16	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6 †	10	75	75	75	
Allegany Corp	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegany pf ww	1	24¼	23½	23½	
Alleg pf $30 ww	16	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	39	39	39	+1
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	3	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust (.1ae)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	153½	153½	153½	
Allied Mills .40g	1	22¼	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	18	13	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	2	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
Alpha P Chem ⅓g	4	20½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	6	68½	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	52	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	84¾	84½	84¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	10	184½	184½	184½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	37¼	36¾	37¼	
Am C&F pf 12½ag	2	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
Am Chicle (4a) †	20	109	109	109	
Am Cryn Sug ½g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am European .15g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Export L (1g)	9	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	24	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FPSApf 2.85k	1	67	67	67	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	19	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 1½g	2	31½	31	31	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	3½	3½	3½	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	67⅞	66¾	67½	+ ⅜
Am Ice	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼ag	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	37	13¾	13½	13⅝	+1
Am Loco pf 3½dk	6	99¼	98¾	99	+2⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½g	3	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	50	33¾	33¼	33¾	
Am Pow & Light	20	3	2⅞	3	
Am P & L $6 pf	17	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	16	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	27	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Roll Mill .60g	11	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am R M pf 4½ †	240	65¼	65	65	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g †	80	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	9	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	10	159½	159½	159½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	9	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾ag)	2	15	14	15	+1
Am Stove .90g	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	2	111½	111	111	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	6	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	154⅜	153½	154	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	55¼	55½	55⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	57	56½	57	+1
Am Tob pf (6) †	50	145	145	145	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½g	14	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	5	45¾	44¾	45¾	+1¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
Am Water Works	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Am Woolen	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	8	74¾	74	74½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 3¾ak	2	49½	49½	49½	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	33	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g †	170	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Anchor Hock .30g	2	21¾	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
Arm D pf cld Se22	1	111	111	111	
Armour III	23	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	3	68¾	68¼	68¾	+1¼
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	8	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	
Artloom Corp .30g	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	130	95½	95	95½	+1½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	104½	104½	104½	
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	90	86	86	86	
Atch T & SF 4½ag	22	59½	58	58	— ⅞
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
Atl Coast L 1¾g	7	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	9	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	19	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56	56	56	
Atlas Pow 2½ag †	110	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Aut N pr A 2k †	20	81	81	81	— ½
Aviation Co (.10g)	46	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	35	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	18	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	13	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	3	17	17	17	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4½k †	40	107	107	107	
Beech Aire 1e	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	7	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	2	35⅛	35	35	+ ½
Best Foods (.80g)	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Beth Steel 4½pg	6	59¾	59½	59½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅜
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+1
Black&Decker 1.60	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	9⅛	9	9	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	6	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	95	94½	94½	—1
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	6	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	34⅜	33¾	34	+1⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼g	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	27¼	27	27	
Bristol-My 1.40g	2	43½	43¼	43½	+1
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Brunswick-B ¾ag	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼ag	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Budd Mfg	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
BuddMfg Spf .83½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mill 1.10g	6	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Burr Aad Mach .60	6	12¼	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	26	28	28	
Byers (AM) Co	3	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	77	77	77	
Byron Jackson ⅜ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Calif Pack (1½)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½a †	10	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ⅓ag	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	5	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	29	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Cans C & O (5) †	40	96	95¾	95¾	+ ½
Case (JI) Co (3g)		111¼	110½	111¼	+1¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	7	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (¼g)	1	13	13	13	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †190		18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	15	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	20	56	56	56	— ¾
Chain Belt ⅓ag	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Champ P&F pf6 †	100	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	15	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
Ches & Oh pf (4)	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Chi & E Ill	18	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.59g	22	13¾	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	10	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	7	18½	18¼	18¼	
Chi Mail Or .30g	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Chi P T cv pf 3Q	3	40½	39	40½	+1½
ChiPT wpf 2½a †	40	51	5	51	+1
Chr Yell Cab (3)	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+1
Chrysler Corp 1½g	34	77⅞	76¾	77¼	
Cincl&E pf 6½a †	10	104½	104½	104½	
Cities Ex 1½ag †	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Clinton Mol 1.20a	1	40½	40	40½	+1
Clivett Peabody 1a	7	26½	25¾	26	
Cocoa-Cola (3)	7	113½	113½	113½	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓g	5	20¾	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Collins & Ark	9	15½	24¾	25½	+1⅜
Colo Fuel & Iron	10	8⅜	8	8	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	10	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	8¾	8	8¼	
Hudson & Man pf	2	8¾	8	8¼	
Hudson Bay (½2)	7	26¾	26¾	26⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	31	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Illinois Central	19	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	4	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	25	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	4	39½	39	39½	+1
Inger-Rand 4½ag	4	93¾	93¼	93¾	
Inland Steel (3g)	3	71½	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
Interchem Rub (1e)	2	7½	7¼	7½	
Inspirat C Cop ⅜ag	10	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	4	35⅝	35	35	
Intersch Cp pf 6 †	10	114	114	114	+1
Interlake Iron ⅛ag	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	16	67	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	40	174¼	174¼	174½	— ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ⅛ag	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Int Miner&Ch pf 4	1	62	62	62	
Int Mining	2	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
Int Nick Can (2)	29	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	28	11⅞	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	4	59	58¾	59	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Int Ry pf 1¼ak †	60	64	64	64	+1½
Int Shoe (1.80f)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Int Silver (2½ag)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	45	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1g	6	84¾	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1½ag	9	23½	22⅞	22⅞	
Kalam St&F (.60)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
KanC Pow pf8ó †	10	127	127	127	
Kan City South	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2r	2	24	24	24	+1
Kaufmann pf 5 †	50	103	103	103	
Kayser (J) (½ag)	3	14½	14¼	14½	+1⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1¼g	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
Kelsey-H B 1¼ag	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop 1g	13	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W ½ag	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	6	37	36¾	37	+ ½
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	20	115	115	115	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal	3	11½	11½	11½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val Coal nf	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	8	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a		33	33	33	— ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	8	39½	39	39	— ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	3	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
Liggett&My B (3)	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
Lima Locomo 1g	2	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	20	20	20	+1
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc (1g)	9	18	17⅞	18	
Loew's Inc 2a	2	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅞
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Lorillard P ½ag	4	19	19	19	
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	70	70	70	+ ½
Louisv G&E A 1½a	1	20	20	20	
MacAf&Forb 1.30g	2	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	7	34⅜	33½	34	+ ⅜
Macy (R H) (2)	1	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Magma Copper (1g)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	16	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Ex	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	19	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
MarktStRy pr pf	180	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Marshall Field .80	14	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½ag	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	5	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Master El (.70g)	4	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ½ag	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	2	54	54	54	+ ¼
Maytag Co	12	5⅛	5	5	
McCall Corp 1.40	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
McCrow Elec (1)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
McGraw-Hill .35g	1	16	16	16	
McIntyre P h2.22a	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	
McKess & Rob (1)	8	22¾	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
McK&Rob pf5¼ag †	1	115½	115½	115½	
McLellan St .40g	2	10	10	10	
Melville Shoe (2)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
MdC pfBwn5½	160	76⅞	74	76⅞	+2⅞
Mead Corp .(45g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Mengel Co (1a¤)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Mengel Spf 2½ a †	10	37½	37½	37½	—1⅝
Miami Copper ½ag	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	16	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
Midland Stl P 1g	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Midi Stl P 1pfB †	10	124	124	124	
Minn-Honey Reg 2	6	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+ ⅜
Minn-H pf B 4 †	30	108	107¾	108	+1
Minn-Moline	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Minn-Mol pf 4½	1	85	85	85	+1½
Mission Corp .85e	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¾
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
MonsCh pf4½a †	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Mon Ch pf c 4 †	10	112	112	112	
Montgom Ward (2)	22	46⅝	45¼	46¼	+ ⅞
Morrell & Co ¾ag	1	33	33	33	
Morris & Essex †	1300	21¾	20¼	21	+ ⅜
Motor Products ½g	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .60g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .80g	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Mullins Mfg B	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Murray Corp ¼ag	4	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator ¼g	99	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
Nat Acme (1¼ag)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	2	9½	9½	9½	
Nat Aviation ¼ag	9	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	4	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	14	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½g	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	3	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅜
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼ae	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Nat Lead (⅛)	6	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Nat Lead pfA7 †	60	174¼	174	174	
NatMal&StlC ½ag	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Natl Steel (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Nat Supply	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	20	79½	79	79	—1
Nat S5½pf5½a†	120	73	72½	73	+ ¾
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	1	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
Nat Tea	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Nehi Corp ½ag	9	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Neisner pf 4¾k †	20	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Newmont Min ½ag	7	15¼	15	15	
Newport Ind .40g	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Newp N Ship 1½ag	7	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
NY Air Brake 1½ag	4	35¼	35	35	+1
NY Cent RR 1½ag	28	16¼	16	16	
NY Chi&StL	2	22¼	21½	22	
NY Chi&StL pf	7	64½	63½	63½	— ½
NYC Omnibus1¼g	1	21¾	21½	21½	
NY & Har pf 5 †	20	119	119	119	—5
NY Lack&W	0	45	44½	45	+1
NY NH&H pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
NY Shipbuild 1½ag	1	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
Nor&Weste 10 †	50	183	182	182	— ½
No Am Avia (1e)	25	10¼	10	10	
North Am Co 67f	65	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Nor Am Co 6pf 5	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
N Am Co5¼pf2½a	2	52	51¾	51¾	— ½
Northern Pac 1a	25	14¾	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ⅜ag	3	21	21	21	
Northwest Tel 3 †	20	41	40½	40½	— ½
Ohio Oil (¼ag)	24	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	7	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
Omnibus Corp	3	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Oppenheim C .80g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .65g	5	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Otis El pf 6 †	190	148	148	148	—2
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+1⅜
Pac Coast †	160	10	10	10	
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	5	25	24¾	25	+1
Pac Mills (1½ag)	2	41¾	41¼	41½	— ¼
Pac T&T 2¾ag †	20	116½	116	116	— ½
Pac Tin Cons	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Packard Mot .10g	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways1¢	65	37⅛	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Panh P&R (.10g)	79	7¾	7½	7¾	
Paraffine Cos (2)	1	43	43	43	+1
Param Plct 1.20	34	26½	25¾	25¾	
Park Utah Con M	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Parke Davis .90g	6	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Parker Rust-P ⅜ag	7	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Patino Mines (2g)	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
Penick&Ford 1½g	1	57½	57½	57½	+ 1⅜
Penney (JC) 3	4	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Penn Cent Airl	19	17¾	17	17½	+ ½
Penn Coal&Coke	6	6½	6½	6½	
Penn-Dix Cement	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Pen-D C pfA1¼ak	2	40	40	40	
Penn RR (1g)	26	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
Peoples Drug .65g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Pep G&L&C (4)	2	57¾	57½	57¼	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	88	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
Pere Marquette	2	12	12	12	+ ½
Petrol Corp .20g	1	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	7	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3 †280		48¾	48	48¾	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 6 †	10	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
Phila Elec wd .30g	16	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .35g	15	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
Philip Morris 3a	1	84	84	84	+1½
Ph M4½pf4½ †	10	115	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
Phillips Pet (2)	12	48¼	47¾	47⅞	— ¼
Pillsbury Flour (1)	*2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Pitt CokeL 1 ⅜e	1	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Pitt Forgings ½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Second Highest Corn Crop Is Now Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that crop prospects, reflecting generally favorable growing conditions, improved about 3 per cent during July, but it predicted that aggregate production of all food, feed and fiber crops would be about 6 per cent below last year's record.

Further improvement in prospects appear to have occurred, the department said, during the first week of August, but August conditions were not taken into account in making the estimates.

The July improvement was due chiefly, the department said, to an exceptionally favorable start given the cotton crop, the rapid growth of late-planted corn in northern states and a continuation of favorable conditions in the wheat belt from Nebraska northward.

Although prospects point to a smaller output of crops, the total production of all food—including livestock products—is expected to exceed last year's record supply, officials said. The indicated decline in crops will be more than offset, they said, by an increase in livestock products.

July brought a 168,000,000-bushel improvement in the important corn crop. The estimate of this livestock feed grain was 2,874,711,000 bushels compared with 2,706,552,000 forecast a month ago. A crop of this size would be short, however, of last year's record of 3,175,154,000 bushels and below livestock and industrial requirements for the year ahead.

The forecast for wheat was 834,894,000 bushels compared with 790,823,000 bushels predicted a month ago and with 981,327,000 harvested last year.

The department said prospects for flaxseed, peas, potatoes, dry beans, sugar beets, pears, grapes and tobacco improved during July, but the prospects for oats, barley, rye, hay, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and peaches declined from 1 to 5 per cents.

The department said present conditions point to a total supply of all fruits, incuding citrus, for the 1943-44 marketing season about 11 per cent smaller than last season but 7 per cent larger than the 10-year average.

Gen. Johnson Doffs Uniform to Fight For Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Concerned that war production may cut too deeply into the civilian economy, Brig. Gen. Robert Wood Johnson stripped off his Army uniform today so that he would be free to make a stronger fight for more production for civilians.

The 50-year-old businessman and chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation (SWPC) said he had had no specific disagreements as yet with Army officials. But he made clear that he thought "from here out" there would be increasing competition between war and civilian production for inadequate supplies of manpower and raw materials.

He wanted, he told a press conference, to become a "champion of civilian economy to a large degree" and hence had resigned his Army commission.

Gen. Johnson was an officer of Johnson & Johnson, surgical dressing manufacturers, when he entered the Army as a Colonel in ordnance. He was borrowed from the War Department to become head of the SWPC, in which post he also is a vice-chairman of the War Production Board (WPB). It was agreed at the time that he should retain his military status so long as it proved beneficial in carrying out his duties.

Canadian Wheat Outlook

WINNIPEG (CP)—A wheat crop of 275,723,000 bushels in the prairie provinces, with an average of 16.5 bushels to the acre, was forecast by the Searle Grain Co. in its first report this year on estimated yields. Last year Canada's wheat production was placed at 565,000,000 bushels by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Wire	22	22	22
500	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1400	Airc Accss (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
350	Alum Ltd (9$a)	101½	101½	101½
600	Alum Co Am (3g)	91	90	91
100	Am Beverage	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Am Book (¾g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	28½	28½	28½
100	Am C O&EA (5g)	87½	87½	87½
500	AmCP&L new (.80g	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
100	Am Cit P&LB	31½	31½	31½
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	AmAfrgn P war	42⅜	42	42⅜
400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Am Gas&El pf (4½)	28½	28½	28½
50	Am Hard Rub (½g)	111¼	111¼	111
800	Am Lt & T (1.20)	19½	19½	19½
1200	Am Maracaibo	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1000	Am Republics (.10g)	1	1	1
2000	Am Superpow	11¾	11¾	11¾
2000	Am Superpow	30	30	30
225	Am Superpow 1 pf	101½	101½	101½
200	Am Superpow pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20	Appal El P pf (4½)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1000	Ark Nat Gas	111	111	111
100	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Arn Equip (.70g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	19	19	19
100	Atlantic C Fish (.40g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Atl Cst L Co (1⅝g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1600	Atlas Corp war (4g)	32½	32½	32½
100	Automat Prod (.50g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Avery & S pf (1½g)	9	9	9
200	Babcock & Wil (.75g)	20½	21	21
2300	Baldwin Loco war	31	31	31
1000	Barium Stk Sil	5⅛	5	5
20	Bell Tel Can (h$)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Berk & Gay Furn	129	129	129
600	Bliss (EW) (2)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	14½	14½	14½
400	Brewst Aero	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1900	Bridgpt Mach	4¼	4	4¼
20	Bridg Mach pf (7)	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Brill A	119	118	119
100	Brill B	5	5	5
25	Brill pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Brown F & WO (1k)	89	89	89
100	Borwn-F Dist	14½	14½	14½
600	Brown Rubber	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Buf N&EP pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11½	11½	11½
600	Bunk Hill & S (1)	14½	14½	14½
200	Burry Biscuit	11½	11½	11½
100	Calamba Sug	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cal El Pow	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Callite Tung (.30G	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Carrier Corp	8	8	8
700	Catalin Am (.10e)	15	14¾	15
700	Cen & BW (2)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Cen Hud G&E (.81G)	34	34	34
75	Cen P&L pf (7)	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	Cessna Aire (1e)	105½	105½	105½
300	Childs pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
67	Cities Service	24⅝	24	24⅛
200	Cl Stvc pf	14	13⅝	14
40	Cit Stvc P&L $7 pf (7)	85	83½	85
200	City Auto Stpg (.80)	96	96	96
400	Clevel Tract (1¾g)	74½	73¾	74¾
300	Claude Neon Lts	16½	16½	16½
10	Colon Develop	11	11	11
400	Colonial Airl	9¼	9	9¼
160	Colum G & E pf (5)	9	9	9
400	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	52	52	52
50	Cons Ming & S (hia)	64½	64½	65
100	Cons Gas Utl	37½	37½	37½
200	Cons Sil Corp (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cons Textile	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Coop-Bess pf (2g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Copper Range (½g)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
200	Corroon & Rey	6	6	6
1300	Creole Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	37	36½	37
700	CubanAllSug(2½e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Driver-Har (.40)	17	17	17
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	39	39	39
25	Diamond Shoe(.35g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Det Ed Prod (½g)	12	12	12
200	DetMichStove(.20g)	19	19	19
600	Det Gray Ir	3½	3	3
20	DennisonMprpf (3a)	71	71	71
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	EastGasF&Fpf (4½)	56	56	56
8800	EastSugAs pf (2½k)	37½	37½	37½
3600	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	77½	77½	77½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	72½	72½	72½
100	El P&L 2 pf (7)	49½	49	49½
100	Emerson Elec (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
3000	Equity Cp $3 pf	32	31½	32
100	Fairchild Ex&Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Fanstee! Met (¼e)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101½	101½	101½
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	34½	34¼	34½
650	Froed G&M (.80)	17½	17	17
100	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Gen G&E pf B	97½	97½	97½
100	Gen Shares pf (6d)	73	73	73
400	Glen Alf Coal (.80g)	15½	15½	15½
300	Gray Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Greenf T & D (1e)	8	8	8
100	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Hammer Pap (½g)	30	30	30
300	Hecla Min (.50g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Hoe (Ri & Co A	26	26	26
50	Hormel & Co (2)	9¾	9¾	9½
100	Hoyder Hard (1.60)	34	34	34
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	71	70½	71
300	Il Iowa Pow	9	8⅞	9
1300	Il Ia Pw div ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Il Ia Pw pf (1¾k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1300	Ill Zinc (1.05g)	38½	38¾	38¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Ind Svc 6 pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20	Indp P & L pf (3½)	34	34	34
100	Indus Finan vtc	110¾	110¾	110¾
50	Ins Co N Am (2½e)	82	82	82
1000	Int Hyd-El pf	8	8	8
1300	Int Petrol (hl)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
10	Int Util B	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	102	102	102
100	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Kirk Lake GM (h 04)	¾	¾	¾
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	99½	99½	99½
100	KruegerBrew .32½g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
400	LakeyFoyd (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Lehigh C&N .40g	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.60g	8¼	8¼	8¼
250	Long Is Lig	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Louis L&E pf B	44	42¾	44
100	Manati Sug war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Marion St Shov	2	2	2
20	McWill Dredge ½g)	5	5	5
200	Mead-Johns (3a)	11	11	11
500	Memphis N Gas (.10g)	140	140	140
500	Mesabi Iron	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mich Sug pf	2	2	2
300	Mid St P $ vtc	6½	6½	6½
1100	Mid West Cp (.20g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Mining Corp Can.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Minn Min & M (1.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Minn P&L pf	86	86	86
400	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	97½	97½	97½
100	Monarch Mf (2½g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Monogram Pict	17½	17½	17½
40	Montg Ward A (7)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Montr LH&P (h1½)	173	173	173
50	Moody Inc pt pf (3)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mount Prod (½g)	2	2	2
300	Mur Oh Mfg (.60g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800	Nat Bellas Hess	14	14	14
50	Nat Candy (1½g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Nat Cont (1)	38	38	38
700	Nat Fuel G (1)	13½	13½	13½
100	Nat Rub Mch (.30g)	11½	11½	11½
300	Nat Sug Ref (.80g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Nat Tunn&Mines	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
500	Nat Un Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
225	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	3½	3½	3½
100	NJ Zinc (2g)	48⅝	48⅝	49
100	N Mex&Aris Ld	61	61	61
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	2	2	2
20	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	99	99	99
300	NYStaE&G pf(8.10)	108	108	108
10	NY Wat Svc pf	109	109	109
2300	Niag Hud Pow	50½	50⅛	50½
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
1000	Niag Hud 2 war	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Nor Am L&P	10½	10½	10½
50	N Ind P$ 7 pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
200	Nor Sta Pw A	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
400	Ogden Corp (¾g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10	Ohio P$ 7 pf A(7)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	113½	113½	113½
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	53½	53½	53½
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1¾)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
20	Pac Lig pf (3)	32½	32½	32½
100	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
3300	Pantepec Oil Ven	91	91	91
100	Prkrsbrg R&R (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Pennroad (⅛e)	17½	17½	17½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	93	93	93
30	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	99½	99	99
100	Phila Co (.45g)	66½	66½	66½
1900	Phoenix Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Pioneer Gold	36½	34½	36
140	Pitts&Lake E (3½g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
900	Polaris Mng (.03g)	59¾	59¾	59¾
1000	Premier Gld (h.04)	7	7	7
500	Prod Corp	11	11	11
100	Prov Gas (.20g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	PugSdPf&L$pf (5k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	116	116	116
2400	RKO opt war	183	183	183
75	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.40g)	13	13	13
300	Raytheon Mfg	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
700	Republic Avia (¼g)	3½	3½	3½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am F & L 6s 2014	106	105¾	105¾
7	Am P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
22	As Elec 1½s 53	70	70	70
7	As G & E 5s 48	20	19¾	19¾
1	As G & E 4½s 48	20	19¾	19¾
18	As G & E 4½s 48	20	19¾	19¾
2	As T&T 3½s 55A	20	19¾	19¾
1	Birm El 4½s 68	81½	81½	81½
7	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	105½	105½	105½
31	Cen St El 5½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Cen St El 5s 48	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝
25	Chi Fly 5s 37 ct	38	37⅞	38
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	55	54⅝	55
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	96¾	96½	96¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 50	97	96⅞	97
11	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	97½	96⅞	97½
27	Cit S Pow 3½s 52	97½	96⅞	97½
6	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	97⅝	97⅝	97¾
5	East G & F 4s 56 A	97	96¾	97
7	Elec P&L 5s 2030	88½	88¼	88½
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
5	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	104	103¾	104
5	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98½	98¼	98½
2	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	98	97⅞	98
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3	Ill Pow&L 4s 53	107	107	107
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	107½	107½	107½
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Int P2Sec 7s 52F xe	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	29	29	29
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	52	52	52
28	Ken Util 4s 70	85	83¾	83¾
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	107½	107½	107½
1	Minn P&L 5s 55	109½	109¼	109½
2	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	107	107	107
5	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	117	117	117
30	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	108½	108	108
34	N Eng G&E 5s 50	102¾	102½	102¾
33	N Eng G&E 5s 47	68¾	68¾	68¾
4	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	68¾	68¾	68¾
3	N Eng Pow 5s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	N Orl P S 4s 49 A	94	94	94
1	Park Lex lahld 3s 84	105	105	105
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	36	36	36
1	Phila El P 3½s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	115	115	115
4	Potomac Ed 5s 56	101	101	101
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	111¾	111¾	111¾
17	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
2	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	105½	105½	105½
1	Spalding 5½s 47	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Stand G&E 5s 48 st	73¼	73¼	73¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	81¾	81¾
5	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	81¾	81¾
1	Tex El El 5s 60	81	81	81
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	100½	100½	100½
4	Unit L&R 5½s 52	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	103¼	102	103¼
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	104½	104½	104½
		93¾	93¾	93¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Russian 6½s 1919	5	5

†Official listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wr) Warrants.

American Airlines To Extend Routes

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., announced it had filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board to extend its routes from Syracuse, N. Y. to Ottawa, Canada, declaring that direct air service between the Canadian capital and Washington was a wartime need.

The Airline said that the proposed new route between Syracuse and Ottawa would permit American to operate direct from Ottawa to Washington via Syracuse and New York.

The company also applied for a route between Syracuse and Montreal, via Watertown and Massena, N. Y. The company claimed that the latter two towns were important war industry centers and that now there was no direct air route linking Montreal and Syracuse.

Boston Stocks

August 11

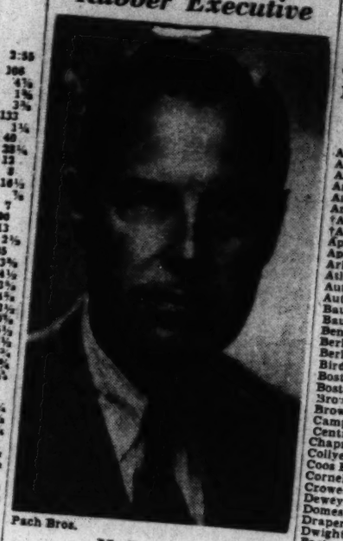
Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
4.50a	Bos & Albany	98	97	98	97
2.00	Bos Edison	32½	32½	32⅝	32⅝
3.00	Bos Elevated	68½	67¾	68½	68
1.30a	Bos Her-Trav	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18
...	Bos & Me pr pf	34¼	34	34¼	33
...	Bos & Me st Cpf	5	5	5	5½
...	Bos & Prov	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
2.25a	East Gas & Fpf	34	34	34	34
...	East M SR pf B	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼
...	East Mass Ry	18⅛	19¼	19¼	19¼
...	Maine Cent pf	25	25	25	25
...	Nat Service	5c	5c	5c	5c
...	Nat Tunnel	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	N E G&E pf	17½	17½	17½	17½
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
...	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	55c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	96¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
.60	Old Colony RR	40c	35c	35c	35c
3.00	Olyvaut Asso	13½	13½	13½	13½
2.50	Un Twist Drill	31¾	31	31	31½
1.50	Unit Shoe M	70½	70½	70½	70¾
6.00	Unit Shoe M pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	44
...	Ver & MassRR	109	109	109	110½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942, no regular rate. cumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

More Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads had 1,387,634 employees in July, an increase of 6.44 per cent from June and 8.60 per cent higher than in July, 1942, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported.

Rubber Executive



Pach Bros.

M. P. Lewis

Appointed assistant manager of the newly created cable and wire division of United States Rubber Co. Mr. Lewis has been with the company since 1919.

125 Banks Provide Consolidated Vultee With $200,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—A group of 125 large banks have provided the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation with $200,000,000 credit, largest secured loan yet made under the wartime "V" loan regulations, the magazine Finance reported.

The huge loan is in the nature of a revolving credit, carries a 3 per cent rate, runs until 1946, and is guaranteed by the Government up to the extent of 90 per cent, Finance said.

The purpose is to provide the aircraft manufacturer, which has 11 plants located in various sections of the United States, with funds to build warplanes.

The Chase National Bank of New York is acting as clearing agent for the banks participating in the loan.

Part of the credit was said to be already in use, $40,000,000 having been borrowed by the company under the terms of the agreement. One of the contract's "interesting provisions," Finance said, is that Consolidated Vultee agreed to maintain $8,000,000 in current working capital and that one-half of the net earnings in 1943, 1944 and 1945 shall be added to its working capital.

Forty of the banks made commitments to lend $1,000,000 each under the agreement, which is secured by the company's war contracts, inventories and other assets.

Among the largest participants listed are: Chase National Bank of New York, $15,000,000; Bank of America of California, $15,000,000; Bankers Trust Company of New York, $11,500,000; Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, $7,500,000; New York Trust Company of New York, $6,000,000; Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, $6,000,000; First National Bank of Chicago, $5,000,000; Bank of Manhattan Company of New York, $5,000,000; Irving Trust Company of Pittsburgh, $5,000,000; Union Trust Company of Detroit, $4,000,000, and Philadelphia National Bank, $3,500,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.44	1.43⅛	1.43⅜	1.43⅜	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.35⅜	1.35⅛	1.35⅞	
Kansas City	1.38	1.37¼	1.37¼	1.37¼	
Winnipeg (Oct)	1.11⅛	1.10⅝	1.10¾	1.10⅞	
Dec. wheat					
Chicago	1.45¾	1.45	1.45⅛	1.45⅝	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅜	1.37⅝	1.38	
Kansas City	1.39⅜	1.38⅜	1.38⅞	1.39	
Winnipeg	1.09⅛	1.08¼	1.08⅞	1.09¼	
May wheat					
Chicago	1.47⅛	1.46½	1.46¾	1.47⅛	
Minneapolis	1.40⅞	1.39¾	1.40¼	1.40¾	
Kansas City	1.40⅜	1.40	1.40	1.40⅜	
Winnipeg	1.10⅛	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	
Sept. oats					
Chicago	.89¾	.89	.89	.89	
Minneapolis	.85	84¾	84½	84½	
Winnipeg (Oct)			.51⅜	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	.99½	1.00½	.97⅝	.98	.99¼
Dec.	1.01¾	1.02⅝	.99⅜	1.00	1.01⅝
May	1.04⅛	1.05⅛	1.02⅝	1.03¼	1.04⅜

Wool

Grease

October	...	...	...	93.0n	94.0
Decembe.	...	...	...	90.0n	91.0
March	86.5	86.5	86.5	87.5n	89.0
May	...	...	...	86.5n	88.0
July	...	...	...	83.5n	84.5

Tops

October	123.5	124.0	123.5	132.0b	132.0
December	114.0	114.0	113.5	123.5b	124.0
March	109.0	109.0	109.0	108.5b	109.0
May					

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

Oct.	20.01	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.02
Dec.	19.89	19.93	19.87	19.87	19.89
March	19.76	19.79	19.74	19.75	19.75
May	19.60	19.63	19.59	19.59	19.60
July	19.60	19.63	19.59	19.59	19.60
Spot	19.47	19.48	19.45	19.45	19.46

Spot 21.21

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Aug. Sept., Oct. 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
October	Eggs				
November	Potatoes			.44	
December				2.95	2.93
				3.22	3.52

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Ogden Corp. Plan Hearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set Aug. 19 for hearing on Ogden Corporation's amended voluntary plan for compliance with the geographic integration and corporate simplification provisions of the Public Utilities Holding Company Act. The amended plan was filed jointly by Ogden and three of its subsidiaries, Laclede Gas Light Company, Laclede Power & Light Company, and Phoenix Light, Heat & Power Company.

Colorado Milling & Elevator

NEW YORK (AP)—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. announced it would redeem on or before Oct. 15, the outstanding $8,500,000 5 per cent convertible debentures due June 1, 1948. The company will issue 70,000 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock of no par value to finance the redemption along with proceeds from the sale of $3,000,000 15-year 4 per cent sinking fund debentures, to be sold privately.

Petroleum Corp. Report

NEW YORK—Petroleum Corporation of America reports that the net asset value of 1,856,000 shares at June 30, 1943, taking the value of the corporation's securities at current prices and after deducting all liabilities and reserves, was $9.46 per share. This compares with net asset value per share of $8.51 at

Stengel's Braves Ready To Halt Cub Monopoly

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Wilson and his Chicago Cubs, who currently are engaged in a series with the Braves at Allston and who, in the early spring, were named by National League critics as the circuit's dark horse, have an odd won-and-lost record.

If Wilson had been as successful against the rest of the league as he has been with the high-flying Cardinals, the Brooklyn Dodgers and our own Braves, he would today be making history in a two-club battle with the St. Louis leaders.

While the Cubs have taken a general pushing around from the Reds, Pirates, Phils and Giants, they have broken even in 28 games with the Cardinals and Dodgers, and run up a convincing 10-out-of-12 count on the Braves.

Braves Set

However, Casey Stengel, for one, believes that this Chicago monopoly over the Braves is about to end. With the possible exception of the Cards, no club in the league has moved faster during the past two weeks than the Braves, who, among other things, cooled the Pirates and greased the chute for the Dodgers. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Stengel is set to get back into his series with Wilson.

Incidentally, no managers in the circuit get a bigger kick out of beating the Dodgers than the two meeting at Braves Field through Saturday — Stengel and Wilson. They, like the elephant, remember the treatment Leo Durocher handed out while he was up there, and now that he is on the way down, Casey and Jimmy are laughing, loud and long.

Said Wilson the other day: "I hope they (the Dodgers) don't win another game the rest of the year. Maybe, when they're 10 runs behind some day, Dolph Camilli will get a home run, and I won't mind that. But that's the best I can wish them." (Camilli since has been traded to the Giants and retired from baseball.)

Holmes vs. Brooks

While on the subject of the Dodgers, Stengel has taken great delight at the hitting of Tommy Holmes of Brooklyn. Born and raised within a fungo hit of Ebbets Field, the Braves' center fielder has had a merry time facing Dodger pitching in his home town this season. In 32 appearances at the plate there he has made 11 hits, for a good .344 average. In all games with the Dodgers, including those in the Hub, he has done a .338 pace. Are they sorry they let him leave Flatbush?

This Braves-Cubs series continues with single games tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, Ladies' Day. Frankie Frisch's Pirates open here on Sunday.

The Red Sox dropped their opening game in the West, losing to those pesky White Sox, 4-2, under the lights at Comiskey Park. Ed Smith stopped the Boston attack with six scattered hits, both our runs being unearned. Dick Newsome was charged with the loss, his 10th of the year. Mace Brown made his 34th relief appearance. Bobby Doerr's hitting streak was extended to an even dozen contests. He has not been silenced since the first half of the July 28 double-header with the Tigers at Fenway Park, with Trucks and Bridges pitching.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	66	32	.673	
Pittsburgh	54	46	.540	13
Cincinnati	54	47	.535	13½
Brooklyn	52	50	.510	16
Chicago	46	53	.465	20½
Philadelphia	47	56	.456	21½
Boston	43	52	.453	21½
New York	37	63	.370	30

Results Aug. 10

No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	38	.616	
Washington	55	49	.529	8½
Chicago	58	48	.515	10
Detroit	50	48	.510	10½
Cleveland	48	48	.505	11
Boston	48	52	.480	13½
St. Louis	44	54	.449	16½
Philadelphia	40	61	.396	22

Results Aug. 10

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 10, New York 2.
Only games scheduled.

Co-Medalists Win Matches In Women's Western Golf

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 11 (AP)—Kay Byrne and Catherine Fox, the brilliant par-busting co-medalists of the qualifying round, scored first-round match-play victories in the women's western amateur golf tournament yesterday at the Evanston Golf Club.

Miss Byrne, of Rye, N. Y., blasted Mrs. F. W. Zimmerman of Chicago, 6 and 5, and Miss Fox, of Glen Ridge, N. J., was just as effective in eliminating another Chicagoan, Marian Schuster, 6 and 4.

Neither dropped a hole to her opponent.

Miss Byrne toured the 13 holes of her match in one under par, making her three under for two days. Miss Fox, after a par 38 going out, was two over on the next five holes to stand even for her two efforts. Both held four-up leads at the turn of their matches yesterday.

Had Little Trouble

All in all the favored players had little trouble. Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, Pa., beat Mary Jayne Garman of Hammond, Ind., 3 and 2, after having her opponent five down with five holes to go, and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., were lower bracket winners.

Miss Tainter's advance was by a 2-and-1 margin over Polly Riley of Fort Worth, Texas, and Miss Cline's was by 5-and-3 over Jean Hopkins of Cleveland. Miss Cline shot a brilliant 36, two under par, on the first nine but was five over par on the back nine.

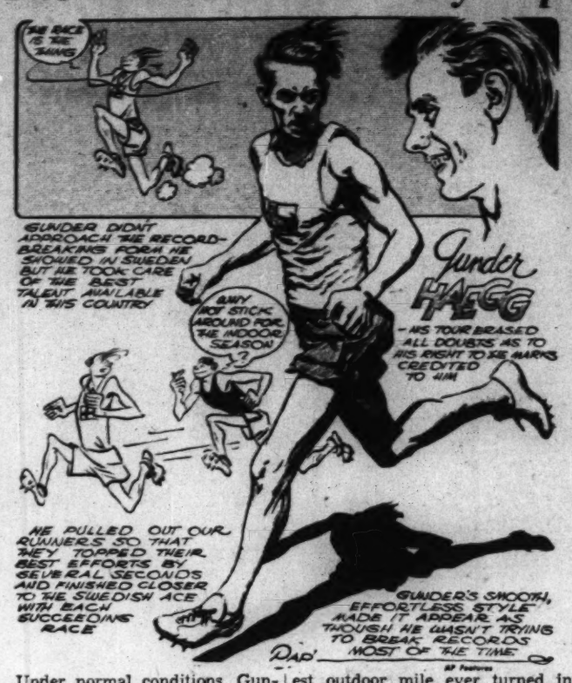
Best Rally of Day

The best rally was credited to Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash., who overcame a two-down deficit after the 11th hole by winning four straight, halving the next and winning the next to beat Mrs. O. M. Romadka of Rochester, Minn., 3 and 1.

Two Michigan contestants registered solid 5-and-3 wins, Marjorie Row of Detroit disposing of Lillian Townsend of Los Angeles, and Sally Sessions of Muskegon beating Mrs. W. H. Bretzlaff of Detroit.

The day's closest match and the only one to go the full 18 holes, was between Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, and Lois Penn of Des Moines, Iowa. The Ohio girl won, 1 up.

The Home Stretch —By Pap'


THE BACK IS THE MAIN?
GUNDER DIDN'T APPROACH THE RECORD-BREAKING PACE HE SHOWED IN SWEDEN BUT HE TOOK CARE OF THE BEST TALENT AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY
BUSY HOT STICK AROUND FOR THE INDOOR SEASON
Gunder HAEGG
—HIS TOUR BRASED ALL DOUBTS AS TO HIS RIGHT TO HIS MARKS CREDITED TO HIM
HE PULLED OUT OUR RUNNERS SO THAT THEY TOPPED THEIR BEST EFFORTS BY SEVERAL SECONDS AND FINISHED CLOSER TO THE SWEDISH ACE WITH EACH SUCCEEDING RACE
GUNDER'S SMOOTH, EFFORTLESS STYLE MADE IT APPEAR AS THOUGH HE WASN'T TRYING TO BREAK RECORDS MOST OF THE TIME
Pap'

Under normal conditions, Gunder Haegg's tour in this country would have inspired a flock of youngsters to outdo themselves on the cinder paths. Look what he did for Bill Hulse, the youthful graduate of New York University.

For four years Hulse shadowed Leslie MacMitchell at N. Y. U. He was a fine runner but hardly a brilliant one. Last year he trailed the big name milers in 4:12 or worse. In a couple of races with Gunder Haegg he suddenly found himself and chased the Swedish ace over the finish line with a magnificent 4:06 effort, the fastest outdoor mile ever turned in by an American. Faster than Cunningham, MacMitchell, Bonthron, Fenske, Zamperini and Venzke had ever done on the cinders.

Haegg has showed himself to be a truly great runner, perhaps the greatest ever to race in this country. His style is so effortless that he hardly seems to be trying at all. So much so that Haegg has been accused of failing to make a real effort to reduce the mile record. Any time a man runs a mile in 4:05.3, as Gunder did on the Harvard track, he's making a real effort and no fooling.

—Pap'

Navy Football Program Planned Despite Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Football is important training for men preparing to go into battle—which is the only reason the Navy has made 100,000 collegiate trainees eligible for varsity gridiron competition this fall.

The Navy has ruled that about 77,000 cadets in its "V-12" program may play football for any of the 212 colleges or universities where they are stationed. The Army has forbidden varsity sports for its trainees, contending they don't have enough time.

The Navy pre-flight division intends also to have strong teams for each of its five schools for prospective aviators.

Lieutenant Commander Frank H. Wickhorst, head of the pre-flight athletic program, summarized the Navy view this way today:

Same Elements

"Many of the same elements of competition apply to both football and battle combat. Participants in both require bodily strength, mental alertness, expert training and competent leadership."

Naval officers made it clear that in permitting sailor-trainees to play collegiate football they were not attempting to provide spectator sports. In the Navy setup athletics are taught as regular courses in the schooling of fighting men.

Rear Admiral A. W. Radford, former director of training in the Bureau of Aeronautics, had this comment in a Navy booklet just published:

Training Device

"Sports are used as a training device in the physical training program just as mathematics and physics are taught in the academic courses and ordnance and gunnery are employed in the military education of cadets."

In the pre-flight program, for instance, every cadet is required to take an intensive two-week course in football. He blocks, tackles, handles the ball and calls signals. His teachers constantly stress the idea that what he is doing is part of his battle training.

10-Yard Line

"In the Pacific war, our boys were driven back to the 10-yard line," former Navy star Wickhorst said. "Then we punted out and now it looks like we're running the ball back."

The "V-12" trainees will work on the gridiron along with civilian undergraduates. Navy pre-flight students, stationed at Chapel Hill, N. C., Iowa City, Iowa, Athens, Ga., Moraga, Calif., and Del Monte, Calif., will participate in specially arranged contests with leading collegiate outfits. The "V-12" teams will represent the colleges where they are stationed, but the pre-flights will be classified as Navy aggregations.

Doesn't Involve V-12

Navy Secretary Knox said Navy teams (preflight and elevens from naval bases) must compete with teams from within the same area, as outlined by the National Collegiate Athletic Association's districting system. This rule, naval athletic officers believe, will have little, if any, effect on schedules, since it doesn't involve "V-12" players. The Secretary's rule that Navy teams are barred from "Bowl or similar contests" similarly applies only to pre-flight school and naval base teams, and not to the "V-12" colleges.

Haegg Finale After Record In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gunder Haegg makes his farewell United States track appearance today and although he hasn't told anyone—either in fluent Swedish or broken English—that he intends to run his good-bye gallop in four minutes it is evident that he is determined to regain his world record for the mile.

If he does, he will have to shade the 4:02.6 which his countryman and former shadow, Arne Andersson, set July 1 in Stockholm and continue the world-wide whittling down of the time needed to cover the distance that started in 1865 when Webster of England, hung up a 4:44.3 mark.

3:57 Some Day

Haegg, who believes that the stint some day will be done in 3:57, is in shape for the race and needs only the full co-operation of weatherman and his four rivals tonight to register one of his better times.

So that he will get every break, the field will be called to its marks at 7:30 P. M. (eastern war time) when it is relatively cool in New York and two of his competitors have been given starting advantages that range up to 105 yards.

Bill Hulse, former New York University athlete, and Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student, will start from scratch along with Haegg. They have been pulled to 4:06 and 4:06.1 clockings, respectively, by the swift Swede in their cross-country series that has netted an estimated $125,000 for the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

Reformed High Jumper

Although the mile run is the feature of virtually every track meet in this country, United States runners have held the best times in only 22 of the 78 years since records have been listed. Hulse, a reformed high jumper, at 4:06 has the best time ever made by an American out-of-doors.

Tonight's supporting program lists a 300-yard run, a sprint series, a mile relay and a half mile relay for service teams.

How the time required to run a mile has been cut down during the past 78 years:

Year	Athlete, Country	Time
1865	Webster, England	4:44.3
1866	Thornton, England	4:37
1868	Chinnery, England	4:29
1874	Slade, Ireland	4:26
1875	Slade, Ireland	4:24.5
1880	George, England	4:23.2
1881	George, England	4:19.8
1882	George, England	4:19.4
1884	George, England	4:18.4
1893	Conniff, U. S.	4:17.8
1895	Conniff, U. S.	4:15.6
1911	Jones, U. S.	4:15.4
1913	Jones, U. S.	4:14.4
1915	Taber, U. S.	4:12.6
1923	Nurmi, Finland	4:10.4
1931	Ladoumegue, France	4:09.2
1954	Bonthron, U. S.	4:08.7
1935	Lovelock, New Zealand	4:07.8
1936	Cunningham, U. S.	4:06.8
1937	Wooderson, England	4:06.4
1942	Haegg, Sweden	4:06.2
	Andersson, Sweden	4:06.2
	Haegg, Sweden	4:04.6
1943	Andersson, Sweden	4:02.6

Notes From Sports World

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Zeke Bonura is handling the Army's baseball in North Africa. . . . And Johnny Goodman has been decked out in his G. I.'s at Fort Crook, Neb. . . . The tip is out that George P. Marshall is trying to trade his Washington Redskins' holdout, Anvil Andy Farkas, to the New York Giants for Tuffy Leemans—even up.

Suppose you noticed where today's big league schedule has games starting at 10:30 a. m. and 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, 5:45, 8:30 and 9:30 p. m. . . . And what time does the midnight train leave? . . . Next step probably is a timetable with "x—Runs Sundays and alternate blue Mondays." . . . That'd be for the Athletics, naturally. . . . Gloria Callen has about made up her mind to call it a swimming career after this year—and grab one of those movie contracts she's been turning down up to now.

Dick Freeman, Houston Chronicle: The woes of a wartime coach are many and varied. Jess Neely at Rice expected to look over some 90 youths in the summer football practice session last Thursday. The number was cut down with no notice. The reason? It was pay-day for the naval trainees stationed at Rice, and if you think they are going to abandon the line in front of the pay-window to practice football, you don't know youths.

Jimmy Murphy, Canton (Ill.') Ledger sports ed, reports that Sergeant Vince Garrity, the ex-Chicago Cubs bat boy, is managing the Camp Ellis baseball team . . . and, so far as is known, is the only army sergeant with two lieutenants as assistants—Robert Farmer and James Yerkes, the team's coaches . . . "they take orders, too," Jimmy hears . . . Lieutenant Jack Chevigny, the ex-Notre Damer and Texas coach, is going into aircraft administration when he completes his indoctrination course . . . The Santa Ana (Calif.) air base baseball team, powered by Joe Di Maggio, won't have a thing on the base's grid outfit—what with Indian Jack Jacobs, the Oklahoma block-buster and Merle Hapes of the Ol' Miss "H-twins" bouncing around the backfield.

Alice Marble Now Recruiting Wacs For Tennis Play

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Alice Marble, former United States women's tennis champion, and Mary Hardwick Hare, English star, are mixing in a bit of tennis recruiting with their current exhibition tour of WAC camps.

Mrs. Hardwick disclosed today that "in addition to providing entertainment and instruction to the WACS, we are looking for an Army entry in the nationals. I know that the WACS will have someone in the women's nationals this year, and we're going to find them."

The tennis tour that will carry the two women stars through 10 exhibitions and eight states began at Fort Sheridan yesterday with Miss Marble winning, 6—4, 6—4.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	307	47	106	3	25	.270
Nieman	187	23	49	2	25	.262
Kluttz	181	9	34	0	13	.260
Farrell	74	5	19	0	7	.257
Masi	127	19	35	2	18	.255
Workman	334	47	94	9	50	.245
Wietelmann	334	25	78	0	28	.234
Burns	83	6	19	1	3	.202
Ryan	285	34	64	1	17	.225
Ross	190	23	42	1	21	.221
Joost	293	25	55	1	17	.188
Heitzel	40	4	6	0	4	.150
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	222	27	73	1	14	.329
Doerr	260	21	68	0	22	.262
Fox	352	47	111	3	32	.294
Cronin	63	6	18	4	21	.286
Culberson	258	31	73	3	30	.283
Doerr	398	47	105	12	56	.264
Metkovich	104	11	26	2	12	.250
Tabor	362	33	92	9	52	.250
Lupien	395	36	96	3	36	.243
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	106	6	23	0	11	.209
Lazor	88	5	18	0	5	.205
Conroy	78	9	14	1	4	.204
Peacock	79	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	7	Andrews	9	14
Salvo	2	2	Farrell	0	1
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	2
Javery	9	10	Martin	0	0
Barrett	9	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	2	2
Ryba	5	3	Newsome	3	10
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	2	6
Brown	6	4	O'Neil	0	0
Terry	6	6			

Ralph Hodgin, White Sox outfielder, is a former member of the Braves' farm system. Dutch Schesler, pitching for York in the Inter-State league, has been on the mound 23 years.

Great Football After War

MEMPHIS (AP)—Don't look now, Mr. Head Coach, but those 500 strapping athletes dashing out on the field are your football squad of postwar tomorrow. Five hundred out for football?

"Sure as shooting," predicted brozed Lt. Denny Myers, "After the war campuses are going to be overflowing with big, gristly boys who can block, tackle and carry the ball."

The former Boston College mentor, in Memphis to take over reins of the naval air training center eleven, sees this new wealth of talent growing out of the present rigid training programs conducted by the armed services.

"It would amaze you to see the changes being made in these fellows," Myers said. "Thin, rundown lads who never had a thought of indulging in athletics are being turned into husky, tough boys who are just itching for that bodily contact.

"When the war's over these fellows—thousands of 'em—will be coming back to finish school. Just try to keep them off that football field."

The burly ex-Boston coach said that as a general rule between five and 10 per cent of a school's male enrollment comes out for football. "Mark my words," he added, "After we're through with this business it'll be 65 per cent."

Myers predicted that schools which once had 40, 50 and 100 candidates as a rule, in the future probably would mould their teams from as many as 400 and 500.

BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—(AP)—The Phillies defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 2-1 in the first game of a morning double-header at Shibe Park today behind the four-hit pitching of Schoolboy Rowe, who chalked up his 10th win. A crowd of 8,500 watched.

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F	I	S	H	E	R	S
F	■	■	A	R	I	A
■	A	P	R	■	O	■
F	R	A	M	E	■	C
I	E	■	O	■	D	O
N	■	I	N	G	O	T
■	P	■	I	O	N	■
L	A	I	C	■	■	F
A	C	R	A	S	I	A
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E	R	S	K	I	N	E

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"Oh, Mom!"

Words of Current Interest

Blessed (Ps. 1:1)—*Bles'-ed* (first *e* short, second short or as short *i*).

In this instance, the word "blessed" is descriptive, and is therefore classed as a participial adjective and pronounced preferably as two syllables. When "blessed" is used as a verb, in either active or passive voice, it is pronounced as one syllable—*blest*.

Doest (Ps. 86:10)—*Doo'-est* (*oo* as in *moon*, *e* short or as short *i*).

The second person singular form of the verb "do," as used in some archaic and religious writing. Another form is "*dost*," which is pronounced as one syllable—*dust*. However, the latter is usually used as a combining form with some other verb.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

This word, meaning "indwelling," is based on the Latin verb *manere*, "to abide." It is not to be confused with "imminent," which means "pending" or "close at hand," usually with a connotation of threat or danger.

Presumptuous (Ps. 19:13)—*Pre-zump'-tu-us* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, first *u* short, *tu* palatized as in *nature*, second *u* quick-long as in *unite*, third *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"Bold," "arrogant," and "forward and impertinent" are some of the equivalents given by Oxford; or just about what the Latin original, *praesumptuosus*, means. The classic Latin verb *praesumere* carries the force of "to anticipate," "do beforehand," then "foresee." The idea of "take for granted" seems a natural one to go with the derived adjective. The English word was current in the fourteenth century.

Solecism — *Sol'-e-siz'm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*).

The Greek word *soloikismos*, used to indicate any incorrect or careless speaking, referred originally to the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Soloi in Cilicia. Our Anglicized derivative, "solecism," means specifically an error in grammar, but may be loosely applied to any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners or language.

Subjugate — *Sub'-joo-gat* (*u* short, *oo* as in *look*, *a* long).

From the Latin verb *subjugare* (*sub*, "under," and *jugum*, "a yoke"). Thus we have for our English verb the meaning "to bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer or make subservient."

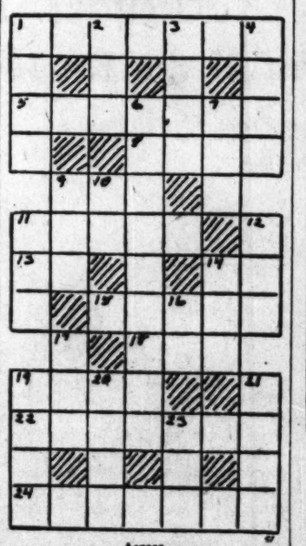
Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Willkie authored a best seller, but hasn't said, "I'd rather write than be President."

Indianapolis News: A federal official says that obsolete ration stamps should be destroyed, but the true philatelist will paste them in his album.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A native of Ohio is nicknamed what?
5—In Kingsley's poem, who "went sailing out into the West"?
8—What is an air, melody, or tune?
9—What month is called by Whittier "soul of the spring-time" (abbr.)?
11—What is an enclosing border, especially an ornamental one?
13—Diminutive suffix.
14—Act.
15—What is a mass of metal cast into a mold?
18—What is an electrified particle?
19—What do you call a member of the laity?
23—Who is a lovely enchantress of "Faerie Queene"?
24—Who wrote "Private Life of Helen of Troy"?

Down

1—A polishing wheel is what?
2—What is name of a variety of lettuce?
3—What is a kind of widemouthed pitcher?
4—Gottfried is brother of what operatic heroine?
6—Mouth organ is what?
7—What is Spanish word for "river"?
9—Exist.
10—Quakertown is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
11—What is used for propelling or balancing a fish in water?
12—Small bed.
16—What river of Scotland has valuable salmon fisheries?
17—To depart.
18—What is a moccasin of oil-tanned leather?
19—Carrickmacross is a kind of vase, boat, or lace—which?
20—Who is titular heroine of a Masonagni opera?
21—What is said to be the perfume of heroic deeds?
23—What is name of a Brazilian monkey?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

If Solar Heat Can Be Produced In the Laboratory?

A tube of quartz having an inside diameter of one tenth of an inch can be used to generate, very briefly, extremes of both brightness and heat.

A spark, lasting only 5 millionths of a second, is obtained by discharging 40,000 kilowatts of electrical energy through the tiny tube.

While it lasts, the spark is estimated to be nearly 50 times as bright as the sun and achieves a temperature of 45,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The surface temperature of the sun is generally held to be around 10,000 degrees F. The interior of the sun, however, is held to be much hotter.

How Long the Sun Would Continue to Burn If It Were Solid Coal?

Writers have so long described the sun as "blazing" and as a "flaming orb" that "The Man on the Street" might be excused for assuming that it was, in point of sober fact, a gigantic ball of fuel undergoing combustion.

Physicists, however, know that this cannot be true. If, for example, the sun were one huge chunk of coal that has mysteriously ignited and burst into flame, it would be reduced to cold ashes in less than 3,000 years. At that rate of diminution, changes in its size would have been plainly visible even in the short period since Galileo gave us the telescope, but no such changes have been observed.

The actual source of the sun's apparently inexhaustible energy is still a moot point.

W. P. Keasbey

Life on the Farm

"Just think Mazie, when we didn't know what went into mashed potatoes!"

F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Fissures of Buttertub Pass

This famous pass, 1,700 feet up in England's Pennine Chain, owes its name to a series of strange shafts in the limestone—many of them 100 feet deep. The floors of the fissures record the seasons with their various layers of winter snows and fallen leaves of autumn.

In Lighter Vein

Trapped

Teacher: "Johnnie, now you have in front of you the north, on the right the east, on your left the west. What have you behind you?"

Johnnie: "A patch on my pants. I told mother you would see it."

The Open Door

"I am sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

"And what are those circumstances?"

"Your circumstances."—Pathfinder.

Free Advice

Said the mangle to the iron
Whose hopes had almost gone
"Your life will be much smoother
If you'll just keep pressing on."

That'll Be the Day

"I have a very literary boy friend. He recommended Einstein's "The Theory of Relativity" as a most interesting book."

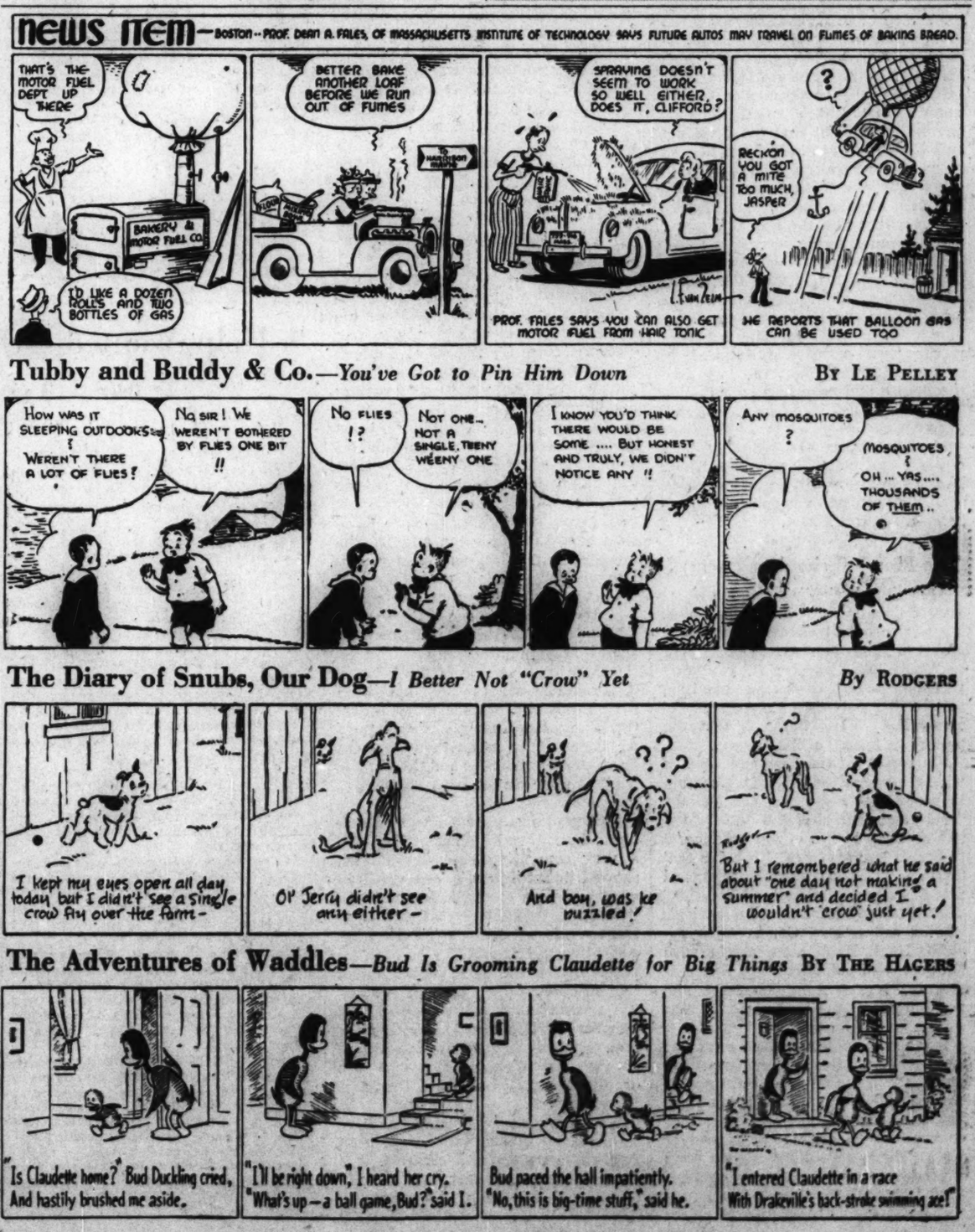
"Excellent! And have you read it yet?"

"No; I'm waiting for it to come out in the movies, first."—Pathfinder.

Quotation

NEVER to tire, never to grow cold; to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always; like God, to love always—this is duty.

—H. F. Amiel


NEWS ITEM—BOSTON—PROF. DEAN A. FALES, OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SAYS FUTURE AUTOS MAY TRAVEL ON FUMES OF BAKING BREAD.
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BETTER BAKE ANOTHER LOAF BEFORE WE RUN OUT OF FUMES
SPRAYING DOESN'T SEEM TO WORK SO WELL EITHER, DOES IT, CLIFFORD?
PROF. FALES SAYS YOU CAN ALSO GET MOTOR FUEL FROM HAIR TONIC
RECKON YOU GOT A MITE TOO MUCH, JASPER
?
HE REPORTS THAT BALLOON GAS CAN BE USED TOO
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—You've Got to Pin Him Down
BY LE PELLEY
HOW WAS IT SLEEPING OUTDOORS? WEREN'T THERE A LOT OF FLIES?
NO SIR! WE WEREN'T BOTHERED BY FLIES ONE BIT !!
NO FLIES !?
NOT ONE... NOT A SINGLE, TEENY WEENY ONE
I KNOW YOU'D THINK THERE WOULD BE SOME .... BUT HONEST AND TRULY, WE DIDN'T NOTICE ANY !!
ANY MOSQUITOES ?
MOSQUITOES ? OH ... YAS.... THOUSANDS OF THEM..
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I Better Not "Crow" Yet
By RODGERS
I kept my eyes open all day today but I didn't see a single crow fly over the farm—
Ol' Jerry didn't see any either—
And boy, was he puzzled!
But I remembered what he said about "one day not making a summer" and decided I wouldn't "crow" just yet!
The Adventures of Waddles—Bud Is Grooming Claudette for Big Things
By THE HAGERS
"Is Claudette home?" Bud Duckling cried, And hastily brushed me aside.
"I'll be right down", I heard her cry. "What's up—a ball game, Bud?" said I.
Bud paced the hall impatiently. "No, this is big-time stuff," said he.
"I entered Claudette in a race With Drakeville's back-stroke swimming ace!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paging Mr. Stalin

The big news about the conference now imminent between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is that Premier Stalin will not be there. Many hoped that the military progress of the United Nations since the last meeting of the British and American leaders had cleared the way for a conference of wider scope.

It is true that the spectacular gains on all fighting fronts, bringing with them the fall of Mussolini, account in part for the new meeting. In so far as they do account for it, the conference is a reason for rejoicing. It means that the military plans of previous conferences have been fulfilled, or even exceeded.

But it is also true that progress on the political front has not kept up with that on the battlefields. Neither Britain nor the United States seems any nearer a real understanding with Russia as to postwar objectives or immediate political or military strategy. And the time has passed when Russia's attitude toward its Allies was based on fear of Germany. There is no longer any doubt as to the outcome of the war, and whatever supplies and equipment have been sent to Russia by its Allies, the Russians have become more and more confident of their own ability to meet the Germans in the field.

Therefore they feel in a position to demand the kind of second front they have always envisaged, and to sharpen the demand with political moves like the formation in Moscow of a German National Committee and a Polish National Committee which might easily become rivals of agencies through which Britain and the United States hope to work out German and Polish problems. They may well suspect that a united front on postwar problems is at the moment of more value to Britain and the United States than to Russia.

The center of all the discussion between Russia and its Allies is the second-front question. The Russians can easily elaborate all sorts of political suspicions out of the delay in opening their kind of "second front." They are asking for direct and immediate relief from the pressure of, say, some fifty German divisions. They may underestimate the actual aid they have received through the bombing of the German war plant, through the blockade and through Lend-Lease. Even the French used to have difficulty in understanding the contributions of British sea power to the success of land armies.

But the degree of accuracy or misconception in Russian calculations is not the main point that the President and the Prime Minister have to consider. Their problem is how best to contribute now to that understanding between their countries and Russia which will hasten the end of the war and insure a durable peace.

Thus the conference has two facets. One of them is bright with the knowledge of the great military strides which have made another meeting after ninety days an absolute necessity rather than a mere fulfillment of schedules talked about the last time the British and American leaders met. The other facet is clouded with the question how to prove to the Russians that their Allies are planning both military and political moves in which Russia's interests will be better served than they can be by a policy of aloofness on Moscow's part.

The Plow—Friend or Enemy?

Agricultural scientists and dirt farmers are debating a revolutionary idea. The new proposal has the general approval of the United States Department of Agriculture. Edward H. Faulkner, an Ohioan who enjoys experimenting, has recently published a report, "Plowman's Folly." His thesis is that the plow is an enemy of the farmer.

His report is based on experiments which he has conducted and which tend to prove that harrowing the stubble, weeds, and general debris into the top two or three inches of soil produces a richer, better seed bed. He holds that discarding the traditional moldboard plow will result in larger yields.

It is significant that the Nation's leading soil expert, Conservation Director Hugh H. Bennett, agrees with Faulkner and points out that forward-looking, big farming interests and sugar growers have long used a system similar to Faulkner's.

It is a fact, despite modern ways, our yield per acre is less than in many other countries. In the last half century soil erosion and fertility exhaustion have become a serious problem. If the farmer works *with* Nature's laws instead of *against* them, he will learn new ways of producing more food for mankind.

Kharkov, Randazzo, Bairoko

The sixth definition of the word "invest," given in the useful Webster's, is: "To inclose with hostile intent; to surround or hem in with troops or ships so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape. . . ."

Kharkov, Randazzo and Bairoko are three of the world's inhabited places that are in process of investment by forces of the United Nations today. Kharkov has been a strong defensive position for the Germans, key to their holding the Ukraine. In Russian hands it might become the base for a deep salient into the Dnieper and a major offensive.

Randazzo lies beside Mount Etna in Sicily, in about the center of the German-Italian line across the base of the small triangle of Sicily still held by the Axis. Randazzo has been a rail terminal for supplies; it is a junction for a cross island highway. Its capture will be one more important advance in the final stages of ousting the enemy from Sicily.

Bairoko Harbor is the last Japanese holding on New Georgia Island. In the apparent plan of Pacific battle it is a necessary way station to the Japanese base at Rabaul.

Thus Kharkov, Randazzo and Bairoko, lately enemy bastions, are about to become our springboards. The pace of war quickens and there accumulates a certain momentum. The juggernaut of totalitarian war has been stopped. Now, the initial inertia of the reversal has been overcome; the machine rolls back, slowly at first, but soon faster.

Yesterday it was Orel, Catania, Munda. Today, it is Kharkov, Randazzo, Bairoko. The inexorable wheels accelerate.

Argentine Inventory

As Ambassador Armour comes home to Washington from Buenos Aires, many of the old questions about Argentina remain. In foreign policy, Argentina still smiles on Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo by maintaining diplomatic relations. The few moves made toward protecting the Western Hemisphere against Axis espionage and sabotage have fallen far short of measures adopted long ago by all of the other American republics. In domestic policy, the soldier-reformers have out-Castilloed Castillo by imposing repressive measures. The aim is said to be the purging of corruption and the restoration of Argentina to decency. With this aim there could be no quarrel. The methods of implementation raise serious doubts.

President Ramirez has just taken note of these doubts at home and abroad by denying dictatorial or fascist tendencies. He said his aim is to "renovate" Argentina's governmental structure.

Against such a verbal promise must be measured a long list of actions, including dissolution of Congress and no indication of restoring genuinely free elections, since the regime says it will permit a vote only when sure the results will be in line with its own wishes; dissolution of the Argentine Federation of Labor; closing down of Acción Argentina, the militant anti-Axis organization; suspension of the Socialist Party's national convention; strong measures of control over democratic newspapers while El Pampero, rabid Nazi sheet, continues to appear; termination of political control in Argentine provinces and dispatch of army "Interventors"; imposition of checkreins on American and British commercial firms; and a general campaign against "Communists."

On the positive side of the balance, Axis radio messages by code have been barred, but still proceed if not coded; the Government has made statements of intention to strengthen Western Hemisphere solidarity; and the Castillo political machine has been smashed, at least outwardly.

If Argentina's generals want Lend-Lease arms, they have not put forward a very convincing case. Washington showed its suspicions by cancelling all export licenses to the Argentine until it could be established that each shipment would not leak to Germany via Argentina and Spain.

Meanwhile the same world forces that made Castillo's "prudent neutrality" untenable are moving with added momentum. Decline of Axis military fortunes and the growing discontent of the Argentine people, who are deeply democratic, confront President Ramirez.

Washington's policy should be clear: To grant no further concessions until Argentina's rulers give evidence of a genuine change of heart.

The Bookshelf

From Crete to Sicily

Today when the American and British forces are completing the Sicilian campaign, there is satisfaction in recalling that other large-scale island invasion two years ago when the Allies were thrust into the sea. The present conquest of Sicily more than compensates for the defeat in Crete, and it is poetic justice that some of the men evacuated from the fire-raked, oil-clotted beach at Sphakia in the closing hours of May, 1941, waded ashore in Sicily with the invincible British Eighth Army last month.

The striking parallel of these two island operations renders timely the appearance of AIRBORNE INVASION (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50), by John Hetherington, veteran reporter for the Australian press. "Airborne Invasion" is more than just another war book, it is an attempt to record history, to sort out and set down accurately and in proper sequence the tangled tragedy and heroism of those volcanic days—so far as this reviewer knows, the only attempt outside the archives of the War Office.

Hetherington saw the Battle of Crete firsthand. But unlike so many war correspondents in whose books the major events are a mere backdrop for personal adventures, Hetherington, after describing his voyage from Greece to Crete on one of the last refugee ships, effaces himself entirely. Thereafter, the narrative is in the third person, terse and almost brutally objective. Only when he bitterly inveighs against the "guilty men" who guided British policy in the 'thirties and were to blame for the woeful unpreparedness of which Crete was one example, does the author become personal.

He notes the superiority of the Imperial Australian and New Zealand troops over the German in close combat and blames the loss of Crete on two major mistakes: failure to mine or otherwise render unserviceable the Maleme airdrome where the Germans got their first foothold and succeeded in landing relays of transport planes, and failure to prepare other landing fields from which RAF fighter squadrons might have operated and thereby prevented the enemy from seizing complete command of the air.

Yet despite these shortcomings and the resulting defeat, Hetherington vindicates the British effort to defend Crete against those critics who questioned its wisdom. Besides the important example of British courage that they gave the world, the heavy toll the defenders of Crete inflicted on the Germans, especially the losses in aircraft, seriously upset the Axis timetable. For Hitler it was a victory that pointed the way to future defeats. And though the present book was obviously written well before the invasion of Sicily, Hetherington points out that the lessons of Crete provided the Allies with invaluable knowledge for future landing operations.

E. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Curious "Loan" of Miners' Funds

This should be taken up with the Attorney General at once. F. D. R.

Such was the notation which President Roosevelt wrote on the Treasury Department's report on the strange case of the United Mine Workers of America's "loan" of between $200,000 to $300,000 to Carl Elshoff, lessee of mines at Springfield, Ill.

Attorney General Biddle said he did not think the case would stand up. In any event, his investigation convinced him that the "loan" was a loan. But even if it was a gift, said Mr. Biddle, it would not be taxable. . . .

Is it good labor policy for a union to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars to the lessee of a mine for the purpose, according to Secretary Morgenthau, of closing the mine down? Is it sound policy to starve out a rival union after it had won an NLRB election?

This case gives further cause for a public accounting of union funds and regulations of their use in the interests of the union itself.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Rolling Along

Small Nations in a Small World

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The small nations seem to have known longer than some large nations that this is a small world. They know it will be even smaller after the war. They are aware that some theorists think it is becoming too small for small nations.

For example, one may sometimes hear it said that small nations have been tolerated chiefly because they provided buffers between big ones—making it harder for the big ones to get at each other for a fight. Have small nations, then, outlived their usefulness? When the main immediate threat which one big State could hold up to another was its land forces, the fact of a neutral country blocking the line of march was an important political as well as geographic fact. Now that air power is the factor to be considered, the value of small States as buffers has declined.

* * *

Fortunately this value is not the only one to be found in small nations. The people who live in them value them for other reasons—very similar to the reasons for which people who live in big nations value their homelands. Citizens of small countries are no more prone than are citizens of large ones to admit that the only reason for their existence is somebody else's convenience.

There are elements in the position of small States which do make it different from the position of large Powers. If the big States decided that the little ones were in the way, to remove them would not take long. Sufferance is not, however, something that big States exercise toward little ones out of pure charity. If it were, the little States could not feel even such security as they have. Nor could they preserve self-respect.

The sense of security and self-respect is maintained otherwise. For small States it rests in part on a knowledge that the Great Powers could never agree as to which of the small ones to do away with. In part also it rests on a genius for constructive service to the community as a whole. It rests as well on a considerable skill in statecraft, which has to be the keener because the physical weapons to back it up are not so heavy.

But beyond this manifestation of ability to survive, small nations have shown a striking capacity for making positive contributions to international society.

It is no new thing among Scandinavian States, for example, when legislators from several of them get together to draft virtually identical laws which shall apply in each country. Sometimes a court case in one country may be decided with the aid of citations from cases tried under similar laws in another. Here is a lead that great powers might well develop. And even on that most delicate of subjects—national history—the Scandinavians have managed to work together so that the textbooks of one country avoid unbearably offensive statements about another. Doubtful questions are covered in a separate book as points of honest difference. Suppose history had been so studied by the peoples of the Great Powers!

* * *

The future of the small nations is not clear from this point-in-chaos. The outlook for some of them is not so bright as for others.

In a world-wide system of collective security in which all Great Powers could feel safe, the independence of small States could hardly be a question. But short of that, some big powers, Russia in particular, are likely to demand defensive outposts which will infringe upon or absorb some of the very smallest of the States. The claims to statehood among these units are not uniformly strong. And cultural and other rights may be safeguarded for them by treaties guaranteeing self-government in local affairs.

As one spokesman for small nations has put it, "The real and lasting solution is a world organization, with certain subgroupings." Those citizens of big powers who do not wish to see any big Power, even their own country, absorb small nations can follow their position to a logical conclusion by working with all their might for an effective organization of international security.

Help Wanted—Out of the Kitchen

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

So serious has the shortage of women in war jobs become that WPB, seeing airplane goals unmet, has appealed to clergymen to persuade women in their congregations to take and stay in jobs.

The appeal to the church is part of a big educational job that the Government now realizes is necessary if conscription of women is to be avoided in this country.

It is safe to say that churchmen generally in the United States are opposed to drafting women out of their homes for war work.

Writing in the Christian Century on the subject, "Shall We Conscript Women?" Oswald Garrison Villard says: "If there is one thing that ought to be safe from governmental interference, it is the home. It ought always to be exposed to every new idea and ought never to have its opinions regulated from any direction. . . .

"The proposal now is that we shall further weaken family and home ties by making women merely the vassals of the Government, to be ordered off whenever Mr. Paul McNutt feels that some shipyard needs more women workers.

"If voluntary enlistments have not responded to the Government's hopes, is not the answer that the Government has not put over this war in a convincing way, has not made appeals that have swayed the patriotic impulses of American girls?"

The patriotic impulses of many American girls have been swayed into leading them to rivet airplanes, but they haven't stayed swayed when the shipyard across the way offered more money, or husbands were home on leave, or the laundry flatly refused to take more work.

To date, the War Manpower Commission has treated labor shortages as local problems and has tried to solve them by creating as few new housing and other community problems as possible, but the time has now arrived when there may have to be systematic transfer of workers to tight labor areas.

Seattle, Wash., where Boeing Flying Fortresses are made, needs thousands of women workers in the next four or five months. Other West Coast plants are predicting that a similar shortage may be in store for the East as winter draws on.

It is easy to blame women's backsliding on false optimism that the war will soon be over, but it is hard to believe that such overconfidence would not be evident on the East Coast first. People on the Pacific Coast have long realized that the job of beating Japan may be a long-drawn-out process and they have been even more concerned with that phase of the war than has the East.

The real fact at the heart of the woman-power shortage is that the Nation has now reached the end of the period of easy recruiting. Women who were interested in the high wages paid in war plants, those with previous factory experience, and those who felt the war keen enough personally to want to make airplanes, have all got jobs.

The woman who must now go to work is the one with whom home and family have long come first. At present she feels she is doing enough toward winning the war in the couple of afternoons a week she spends sewing for the Red Cross and in tending her Victory Garden.

A few firms have already started making a bid for the services of such women. Consolidated-Vultee in San Diego, Calif., has begun to build feeder plants in several communities within 150 miles of San Diego. Before they get through, they expect to have about a dozen, where workers can make small parts within convenient distances of their homes.

When manpower becomes short, a firm's inclination is to lengthen hours, yet surveys have shown that many housewives work three days a week. Part-time and "Buddy shifts" are beginning to make their appearance and are bound to become more widespread.

The Government's appeal to clergymen for help in solving the problem of war production is acknowledgment that they can explain the need of winning this war as no one in Washington has been able to do—especially to women.

The Wide Horizon

Air Travel and the Railroads

By Franklin Snow

Current rate-reductions, just announced by major airlines, together with projected further cuts as soon as peace comes, place an entirely new complexion upon postwar competition between railways and airways.

Despite the greater speed of the airplane, the railways, until now, had been able to count on their lower fares as an inducement to many persons to use the trains. Now, even that hope seems to be dissipated, if the airlines live up to their forecast of rates which will be substantially lower than the rail-plus-Pullman fares.

That aviation can accomplish this by lower costs for airplanes built on a mass-production basis, and by lower costs per passenger because of the larger number of persons carried per plane, seems logical and probable. At any rate, some of the comparable rates are sufficiently challenging to vitiate all previous analyses of the rail-airplane competitive picture and to place the postwar status upon an entirely new basis.

Just as an example of what the airlines project, the following rates are cited, and, in each case, the present rail-plus-Pullman-lower-berth fare is noted between the same cities: Chicago-San Francisco, Air $76, rail $91.43; New York-Chicago, $29.80 and $36.95; New York-Washington, $8.70, $10.30.

To be sure, these rail rates are one-way fares, and the railroad round-trip rates are, in some cases, not substantially higher than the one-way fares, especially on transcontinental trips. But air rates likewise are subject to some reductions for round rates.

* * *

It must not be thought, however, that the prospect of lower air fares will cause the railroads to succumb promptly and gracefully. There are ways in which this encroachment of the airlines may be resisted. Perhaps the rails may even continue to hold their own. To do so will require new resourcefulness, new plans and methods, innovations in service, rates, schedules and equipment. It can be done. But will it?

The Diesel-powered, roller-bearing streamliner is the railroads' outstanding asset. Modernistic, comfortable, smooth-riding, colorful, swift, it equals the airplane in everything excepting speed. And even in that respect, the overnight trips between such cities as New York and Chicago can be made swiftly enough by rail to enable the businessman to finish his day's business and be in the other city in early morning.

The streamlined trains operate at costs so low as to amaze even experienced railroaders. Prewar figures (recent ones are unavailable) show the Burlington's Denver Zephyrs operating in overnight runs between Chicago and Denver at an average of 72 cents a mile cost; the Santa Fe's Super-Chief costing only 77 cents a mile between Chicago and Los Angeles, and the New York-Florida streamliners at comparable costs, depending upon the number of cars operated. With 150 passengers, at average rates of only 2 cents a mile (which is lower than the present Pullman rate), these trains can pile up earnings of $3 a train-mile, or four times their costs. It has been figured that many streamliners not only pay their costs, but amortize investments in three years.

Thus it is evident that more of these trains, with still lower rates to the public, can pile up prodigious net earnings for their owners.

* * *

Of course, if the unions win in their demands that Diesel engines have one or two additional employees riding in them for no essential purpose whatever, and if rail wages are increased still more, it will make it the more difficult to reduce rates to the public, and to show a sufficient profit on streamlined trains to induce managements to invest large sums in more such trains. But if wages and personnel are maintained only at prevailing levels, the rates can be lowered by one-third (both coach and Pullman) and the trains still will be highly profitable. The railroads then would have the advantage of again being able to quote lower fares than their competitors aloft.

The question of speed is less easily solved. Between New York and Washington, where some Pennsylvania trains such as the Congressional's first section, make the northbound run, in normal times, in 3 hours, 10 minutes, the airplane has little to offer in increased speed, after deducting time consumed going to and from airports. As stated, the overnight rail trips are equally suitable to businessmen. But on the longer day runs, the railroads must substitute fast, Diesel-powered streamliners for obsolete steam trains, or else go out of the business entirely.

It is on such all-day runs that the railroads must cut their schedules almost in half, with high-speed modernistic trains, or they will have little business left in a decade. The battle promises to be interesting.

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